

NORTH CAROLINA

Ferdinand B. Johnson, Clinton.
Paul E. Hennessee, Glen Alpine.
Eula Mae White, Hiwassee Dam.
Thomas L. Maness, Star.

OREGON

Theodore A. Fleischhauer, Aurora.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MONDAY, MARCH 4, 1940

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Our gracious Father in Heaven, we pray that the words of the Apostle, "Thy will be done" may put exultation in our minds and hearts; let us delight to do Thy will. Lift us out of any selfishness into an absorbing dignity and responsibility that our labors may be threaded with a great and exalted purpose. Baptize us with Thy grace like the sunlight behind the flower until we walk in Thy ways, thinking Thy thoughts, and making the weak strong and the strong just. O let Thy will be done within the four walls of our own country; grant that this prayer may liberate all stricken ones that are chained to the prison house of poverty, sin, and despair. O Thou Christ of the lonely way, Thou Rose of Sharon, forever bloom in our own hearts. We would keep silence before Thee. The presence of a chivalrous and brave soldier is with us. In this Chamber he labored faithfully and at the last paid the full measure of sacrifice. O Thou who telleth the tale of un-speaking death lift the curtain of that which is to come. In our dear Redeemer's name. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of Friday, March 1, 1940, was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

Sundry messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the House by Mr. Latta, one of his secretaries.

COMMUNICATION FROM CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The Speaker laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House, which was read:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D. C., March 4, 1940.

The SPEAKER,

House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: The certificate of election, in due form of law, of Hon. WALTER A. LYNCH as a Representative-elect to the Seventy-sixth Congress, from the Twenty-second Congressional District of New York, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. Edward W. Curley, is on file in this office.

Very truly yours,

SOUTH TRIMBLE,
Clerk of the House of Representatives.
By H. NEWLIN MCGILL.

SWEARING IN OF NEW MEMBER

Hon. WALTER A. LYNCH appeared at the bar of the House and took the oath of office.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. SWEENEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include an editorial by Mr. Ashby Williams, a member of the District bar, on the subject The British Navy is the Biggest Racket Since the Roman Legions.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. MARSHALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include therein an item which appeared in the Cleveland Plain Dealer of February 8.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. LEAVY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks on the subject of reclamation.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. NELSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks and include therein a brief extract from an article in the New York Times of yesterday.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. ANGELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks and include therein a petition to Congress from the Multnomah civic clubs of my district and that it also be referred to the proper committee.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. ANGELL. Mr. Speaker, I also ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include two short statements on unemployment, one by the American Federation of Labor and the other by John L. Lewis.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. HAWKS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks and include an address by Senator BRIDGES at Denver, Colo.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

THE NEW DEAL

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, 7 years ago today President Roosevelt took office. [Applause, the Members rising, Democratic.]

Please do not take up all of my minute. [Laughter.] One year from now we will be in office and you ought to applaud. [Applause, Republican.]

Mr. Speaker, my minute is just about gone and I am afraid the gavel will fall before I get a chance to say a word, but read in the RECORD tomorrow what I have to say about this administration and the promises it has made and the performance it has accomplished, and you will find that instead of President Roosevelt thinking now that he ought to continue for a third term he will resign today and let somebody else take his place, because he has not carried out those promises. [Applause.]

SEVEN LONG YEARS OF NEW DEAL

Today is the seventh anniversary of the reign of Franklin D. Roosevelt. Previous to his assuming office he made some of the finest campaign pledges for the operation of this Government that any President has ever made, and for 6 months after taking office he started in to carry out his promises for economy, efficiency, stability, and liberty. And I give you this one quotation—besides, the Democratic platform of 1932 could not have been more sound. The quotation is as follows, delivered at Pittsburgh on October 19, 1932:

The credit of the family depends chiefly upon whether that family is living within its income. And that is equally true of the Nation. If the Nation is living within its income, its credit is good.

If government lives beyond its income for a year or two, it can usually borrow temporarily at reasonable rates. But if, like a spendthrift, it throws discretion to the winds and is willing to make no sacrifice at all in spending; if it extends its taxing to the limit of the people's power to pay and continues to pile up deficits, then it is on the road to bankruptcy.

What happened in 6 months, when they started on a program of spend, spend, spend, and lend, lend, lend; of destruction, killing the pigs, plowing under the cotton and burning the wheat; of waste and extravagance, such as our country never dreamed of previous to that time? Then the President, with his spend, spend, spend program requested the Congress to give him power and give him money. This they did. Money meant nothing to the New Deal Congress, and they gave him, at the first crack out of the box, \$4,880,000,000—the worst thing that Congress ever did to any President at his own request. That was only the start to wanting. They have continued to give until they have put in his hands in the past 7 years over \$18,000,000,000 in the guise of relief, and what have we to show for it? Much nothing—a lot of buildings and improvements and so-called improvements that

will continue to increase the daily cost of government. But we still have the debt for our children and our children's children to pay. The same story of the rich man leaving the son a lot of money without any experience in handling it. And what has been your experience in the majority of cases of this kind? Waste and extravagance and, finally, a wreck.

Where do we find ourselves today, as a nation with a debt limit of \$45,000,000,000 and now up to the debt limit? Will this administration get through this year or will they have to increase it? I think they are going to try to get through this year and leave the next administration to increase it in order that they do not disobey the law. But this administration surely will disobey the law because their bookkeeping will be so juggled to avert the knowledge of the people from knowing what the maximum debt really is.

Seven long years of extravagance. Ten million men out of work when they came into office. Ten million men out of work today. After 7 years of trying to find jobs it seems to me with the same number of unemployed, the story is inability to meet the situation. In 7 long years, each year with a great deficit from one billion and a half dollars up, until we have created the greatest and most consistent deficit the world has ever known by any government. We were promised before the 7 years began that we would eliminate bureaus and consolidate departments. This was for economy in government. Instead we have set up more bureaus. Last year we started in to consolidate offices, and since the consolidation we have added to the Government pay roll over 100,000 additional employees. Putting employees on the Government pay roll for the taxpayers to pay will not decrease our national deficit, but will tend to increase it. Where is the economy?

In 7 years we have given the President more power in 100 laws that have been passed than any President has ever had; in fact, than any President ever would want. It is too much power for a bad man, and a good man would not have asked for it. We have placed in the hands of the President of the United States now, should he declare an emergency, power to take over the radio stations; take over the telegraph and telephone communications; take over the railroads, air lines, bus and truck lines; take over industrial establishments if they refuse preference to Government contracts. In 7 long years we have given the President the power to restrict production on the farm, to fix prices on agricultural products, and to manufacture goods in competition with private enterprise. In 7 long years we have given the President the power to create business corporations, and we now have our Government owning and controlling more business than was ever known in the history of our Nation. The President had the power to confiscate all the gold, which he did, and buried it in Kentucky. He decreased the value of the dollar to 59 cents. He is now hoarding the silver and burying it at West Point.

In 7 years we have given the President the power, in case he wants to use it, to close the banks and stock exchanges for 90 days. Dictatorship is close at hand. Will we permit it to go on?

Today, Mr. President, is the seventh year of your reign. Much talk is buzzing over the country as to whether you are contemplating running for another term. After the failure that you have had during the past 7 years in trying to solve the problem of unemployment and put this country on a solid foundation, I should advise you not to run for a third term but to resign your office now and let somebody else fill the remaining year. I say this not in the spirit of contempt, not in the spirit of enmity or jealousy, but I say it for the good of America, American agriculture, American labor, American industry, and American liberty.

[Here the gavel fell.]

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. GILLIE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks and include some excerpts and a recent resolution and telegrams of historical value on the memorial bodies at Fort Wayne, Ind.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Clerk be permitted to read a short resolution recently adopted by the Legislature of the State of New York.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York asks unanimous consent that the Clerk may read a resolution referred to by him, adopted by the Legislature of the State of New York. Is there objection to the request?

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, what is it about? I do not think we ought to start a campaign of political propaganda in that way, and I believe I will object for the time being.

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Speaker, everybody agreed to an unusual thing last week, and that was upon the assembling of the House today, and before calling the Consent Calendar, 1 hour of memorial exercises would be conducted. I think we ought to proceed with it. Therefore, I shall object to anyone proceeding for any length of time at the present time.

The SPEAKER. Objection is heard.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL, 1941

Mr. FITZPATRICK, from the Committee on Appropriations, for Mr. TAYLOR, reported the bill (H. R. 8745, Report No. 1709) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941, and for other purposes, which was read a first and second time and referred to the Union Calendar.

Mr. RICH reserved all points of order against the bill.

THE LATE HONORABLE ROYAL C. JOHNSON

The SPEAKER. Under the previous order of the House 1 hour has been set aside for the purpose of paying tribute to the memory of the late ROYAL C. JOHNSON, of South Dakota. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN] for 1 hour.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from New York to be yielded as he sees fit.

I now yield 5 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. BULWINKLE].

Mr. BULWINKLE. Mr. Speaker, it is fitting that we, the former service men, soldiers of the World War, should devote a short time today as a memorial to ROYAL C. JOHNSON, former Congressman and our former comrade.

ROYAL JOHNSON was beloved and admired by all who knew him. He was born in 1882, admitted to the bar in South Dakota, his home, in 1906, and practiced law in Highmore, S. Dak. He was deputy State's attorney in 1909 and 1910, attorney General of South Dakota, 1911 to 1915, inclusive, and was a Member of the Sixty-fourth to Seventy-second Congresses, inclusive. During the war on January 5, 1918, he resigned from Congress and enlisted as a private in the United States Army. He was promoted to sergeant, Company K, Three Hundred and Thirteenth Infantry, April 23, 1918; to second lieutenant June 1, 1918, and assigned to Company D, Three Hundredth and Thirteenth Infantry. He was then promoted to first lieutenant September 3, 1918. He, with his company and regiment, went overseas on July 6, 1918. He was wounded on September 27, 1918, in the fierce fighting at Montfaucon, and discharged from the service on December 20, 1918. He was awarded and received the Distinguished Service Cross, the Purple Heart, and the French Croix de Guerre.

Since the war he was always active in all matters pertaining to the welfare of the veterans. He was a member of the American Legion, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, and the Disabled American Veterans. It is not inappropriate for me to say that the veterans, those who were disabled as well as those who are in perfect health, are under a deep debt of gratitude for the part he has played in their behalf.

I first knew him when I came to the Sixty-seventh Congress on March 4, 1921. He, together with those of us who were former service men, was responsible for the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation which was organized during the first session of the Sixty-eighth Congress on the 18th day of January 1924. I served on this committee

with him the greater part of the time as the ranking minority member until March 3, 1929. I think every Member who has served on his committee admired him because of his absolute honesty, his fairness, and his high character. He was absolutely fearless. At no time on the committee would he allow partisanship to enter into the proceedings of the committee. As an illustration, he assigned two Democrats on the subcommittee, Milligan and myself, to draft the veteran legislation of 1924. At another time I was chairman of the subcommittee to investigate the Government hospitals. During the entire time that I served on the committee, I was his close friend.

After he retired from Congress he practiced law here in the District of Columbia and had a lucrative practice. He was in short, every inch a gentleman, a good lawyer, a fine soldier, and an outstanding citizen, and I, together, with his multitude of friends regret his untimely passing last year. Today it honors us to pay tribute to the memory of ROYAL C. JOHNSON, our former comrade in arms, our former colleague in Congress, who bore on his body the wounds received in battle, and who, whether in peace or in war, gave his best to the Nation that he loved so well.

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 5 minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. NELSON). The gentleman from New York is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, this is an unusual tribute to an unusual former Member of this House, ROYAL JOHNSON, who has gone to join his comrades and those disabled veterans whom he aided in the bivouac of the dead. It is fitting and right that the House of Representatives should pause in its deliberations and pay this unusual tribute to one of its foremost former Members who died in the prime of life on August 1 last year, leaving a devoted wife and two sons.

"For Lycidas is dead, dead ere his prime" and probably as the result of the wounds he received in battle and the shock to his heart.

ROYAL JOHNSON was a gallant soldier, a distinguished and able legislator, a congenial and loyal friend, and a patriotic American in time of peace as well as war. He was the youngest attorney general ever to be elected in the State of South Dakota. He was elected to the Congress of the United States when he was 33 years of age. Shortly afterward he refused to be stampeded into voting for a declaration of war and was one of the 51 Members of the House who voted against our entry into the war with Germany. That vote took political courage and showed that he had the courage of his convictions. After war was declared he volunteered and entered the Army as a buck private. He was promoted successively to the grades of second lieutenant and first lieutenant in the Seventy-ninth Division. He led his men into action in the famous and hard-fought battle of Montfaucon, where he was badly wounded. He was decorated for gallantry by both the American and French Governments. He was in the hospital in France when he was reelected to Congress in 1918 by his constituents.

On his return to the Congress he introduced and secured the passage of a bill granting a national charter to the American Legion. He introduced and secured the passage of a bill awarding the Medal of Honor and the Distinguished Service Cross to the Unknown Soldier. When the Veterans' Committee was created in 1924 he became its first chairman and inaugurated with the other members of the committee our Government's policy of compensation and hospitalization for our disabled American soldiers. Today those hospitals, some 80 in number, stand as monuments to the honor and memory of ROYAL JOHNSON.

I think it is well as we pause in our deliberations today to repeat some of the words that ROYAL JOHNSON himself used back in 1917, when the House was considering the draft bill for which he voted, because today we are in the midst of war hysteria and fear and dread of being involved in another foreign war. Surely those in our midst who would have us go abroad again to fight to make the world safe for democracy and want to send the youth of America to foreign lands to fight other people's battles, and those internationalists and

interventionists who are now clamoring to police and quarantine the world, should carefully weigh the remarks that ROYAL JOHNSON made in a speech on the floor of this House on April 26, 1917, directed at the war mongers of those days:

Unlike Theodore Roosevelt, they never did and do not want to fight. They want to resolve, and I hereby christen them "resolution patriots," and define such patriots as "men who are long on resolving and short on enlisting." * * *

I have been very much interested in the method of selection under the conscription law. If I had that duty, I want to assure you there would be a nonpartisan, nonpolitical choice, but that I would select a lot of "resolution patriots." * * * After selecting them, I would like to have the privilege of picking out the place for them to fight, and I assure you they would get all the fighting they have been so vociferously clamoring for—and they would do a lot more fighting and a lot less resolving.

Mr. Speaker, ROYAL JOHNSON was a credit to South Dakota. He was a credit to the party to which he belonged. He was a credit to the House of Representatives as one of its most distinguished Members for some 18 years; and, above all, he was a credit to America because of his vigorous Americanism and because he was a true patriot in time of peace as well as in war.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. CARTWRIGHT].

Mr. CARTWRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, I knew the honorable and distinguished late ROYAL JOHNSON; I knew him very well. He was a capable lawyer, a gallant soldier, and a distinguished legislator. As has been said, this is an unusual ceremony for an unusual man, but in every way he is entitled to this honor.

It was my privilege to serve with him. He gave unstinted service and a helping hand to everyone, regardless of political affiliation. He was concerned always with the best public interest and welfare of our Nation. His work as chairman of the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation will serve as a lasting monument to his career as a legislator.

ROYAL JOHNSON is gone but not forgotten.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, we have one Member of the House who was with ROYAL JOHNSON in the thick of the fight. I yield 5 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Maryland [Mr. COLE].

Mr. COLE of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, the decision to hold these exercises is most commendable. It is in keeping with the consistent regard and respect the distinguished chairman of the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation [Mr. RANKIN] shows at all times for the ex-service men of this country.

I spoke briefly to the House on August 3 about the life of ROYAL JOHNSON. I shall therefore not repeat today much I said at that time.

ROYAL C. JOHNSON was admittedly a casualty of the World War. But for the wounds he sustained and the effect thereof in later life few will doubt that he would be with us today.

Following his vote against the resolution declaring war, he enlisted in the Regular Army on January 4, 1918, and was assigned to Company K, Three Hundred and Thirteenth Regiment of Infantry, then at Camp Meade, Md., of which company he became sergeant. Later he was assigned to the Third Officers' Training Camp at Camp Meade and received a second lieutenant's commission on June 1, 1918. He was assigned to Company D of the Three Hundred and Thirteenth Regiment of Infantry, embarking with the Seventy-ninth Division for France. He remained with his regiment until a later date when he was wounded in action. On September 3, 1918, he was promoted to a first lieutenant, still assigned to Company D of the Three Hundred and Thirteenth Infantry.

It was my privilege to be an officer at the same time in the Three Hundred and Sixteenth Regiment of Infantry, both of the Seventy-ninth Division. When the famous American drive on September 26, 1918, took place, all will agree that the Seventy-ninth Division had one of the most important positions in that terrific offensive. Directly within the sector of the Seventy-ninth Division was Montfaucon. The great work of this division at Montfaucon is a matter

of knowledge to many and enjoys, as it always will, a prominent place in every history of the World War. It was at Montfaucon that ROYAL was severely wounded. For that service he received the Distinguished Service Cross, the Purple Heart, and the French Croix de Guerre with gold star from the Republic of France. The wounds sustained by ROYAL in the Battle of Montfaucon were such that he was not permitted to be with his division the early part of October 1918 while occupying a defensive position in the Saint Mihiel sector and later in the final and big offensive battle which found his division in the front lines on Armistice Day.

Let us, in the performance of our important duties at this very critical period in the life of this Nation and the world, remember the lesson which knowledge and memory of the life of ROYAL C. JOHNSON so forcibly and manly portrays.

His war record is the envy of everyone, and along with his other great services to his country entitles him to a place in the land of perpetual peace and happiness to which I am sure he has been consigned.

MR. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Missouri [MR. CANNON].

MR. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, one of the many compensations of our service here is the privilege of association with men who are making history, men who have rendered and are rendering a notable service to their day and generation. That was particularly true of those of us who had the privilege of serving with ROYAL JOHNSON.

I shall not speak of his rare character, his distinguished service in the war, his brilliant record in the House. All these have been the subject of eloquent comment by those who have preceded me. But I do wish to refer to his earnest devotion to principle and his patriotic loyalty to his country, when the two conflicted under trying circumstances. In that respect his course was strikingly parallel to that of Robert E. Lee, the great southern leader, under similar conditions. General Lee opposed the idea of war between the States. He was not in sympathy with the formation of a separate government and deprecated the entrance of his own State into the war. But war having been declared, he followed her as a loyal son and was the first soldier, as he was the first citizen of the Confederacy. ROYAL JOHNSON opposed the entry of the United States into the World War. He took his political life in his hands to vote against the declaration of war. But the die having been cast and the issue drawn, he resigned his seat in the Congress and enlisted as a private for immediate overseas service. His soldierly qualities and his fighting record are eloquently evidenced by his successive promotions from private to first lieutenant in 11 months at the front, the Distinguished Service Cross awarded him by the United States and the Croix de Guerre with gold star conferred on him by the Republic of France. But it was on his return to Congress at the termination of the war that he rendered his greatest service to the Nation at large. He fathered and guided through the House the provision for the incorporation of the American Legion, and then turned his attention to the creation of a separate and special committee to handle World War veterans' legislation. Through his efforts, the committee was created as the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation, and he served as its first chairman. In that position he was a pioneer, a pathfinder, a trail blazer, for conditions differed so greatly from those following other wars that it was necessary to establish precedents in a hitherto unexplored field of veterans' legislation. How successfully he performed that trying and difficult task is shown by the remarkable unanimity of the support given him by all parties and by both the Veterans' Administration and the various service organizations. The code which he initiated remains today after these strenuous years of stress and trial unchanged in fundamental conception and practical application. It constitutes a monument beyond any tribute which storied bronze or sculptured granite could pay.

Wearied and weakened by the weight of the infirmities occasioned by the all but mortal wounds received during the crucial campaign at Montfaucon, he voluntarily retired from Congress and now has answered the last roll call. He was a gallant soldier, a loyal friend, a wise legislator, an illustrious American.

On fame's eternal camping ground,
His silent tent is spread,
And glory guards with solemn round,
The bivouac of the dead.

[Here the gavel fell.]

MR. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members who speak may be permitted to revise and extend their own remarks in the RECORD and that all other Members may have 5 legislative days in which to extend their own remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi [MR. RANKIN]?

There was no objection.

MR. FISH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [MR. WOODRUFF].

MR. WOODRUFF of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, ROYAL JOHNSON and I were bound by a golden cord of friendship that had many strong fibers.

First, he was a man whose character and whose attitudes were congenial and conducive to the warm friendship which existed between us.

Secondly, we were associated together in our work in this House at a time and under circumstances which could do no other than draw us into a close and friendly relationship. We stood together in a fight in this House that was vindicated by history, but which at the time was not popular with some of our colleagues.

Thirdly, we were brothers in arms throughout the first World War.

It gives me a sense of deep satisfaction to add that throughout the years that rolled by after ROYAL JOHNSON voluntarily ended his service in the House undefeated, that close and warm friendship between us continued up to the hour of his untimely passing.

ROYAL JOHNSON won the respect and the affection of those who knew him and were associated with him, because his nature was kindly; he was sturdily honest; he had the courage of his convictions; he was never afraid to say what he believed; and he was never afraid to stand firm and unwavering for what he conceived to be right.

Strong, firm, decided in his opinions, yet he was, withal, so gentle and kindly in his attitudes toward his colleagues and those associated with him as to never give wanton offense or to perpetuate a thoughtless hurt to others.

I think it may be truly said of this man that he was a fine American, an unwavering patriot, a good legislator, and excellent soldier, a sincere practitioner of the law, an honored member of his profession, and one who loved his fellowmen.

It is my conviction that no one who deserved it ever appealed to ROYAL JOHNSON for help without getting it if he could extend that help.

I would not have you believe that my friend's virtues set him apart from other men or made him unapproachable by others, because that would be exactly the opposite of his true character and temperament. He was a hail fellow well met; he was a man's man; his character and temperament were rugged, rough and ready, as well as fine and gentle.

There are many still in this body who knew ROYAL JOHNSON during his congressional service. To those of you who did not have the privilege of being associated with him, I say you truly missed a fine human experience in not knowing and working with him.

MR. FISH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts [MR. ROGERS].

MRS. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I am very glad that we are pausing today to pay a tribute to the memory of ROYAL JOHNSON. The entire country owes him homage. The World War veterans owe him a debt of gratitude they will never be able to repay. Had it not been for his

perseverance, his farsightedness, and all-consuming interest in the problems of the veteran it is doubtful that this House would have a Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation today. When it was formed in 1922 he, among all other veterans in Congress, was selected as chairman of the new committee because of his deep knowledge of the subject. A better selection could not have been made. From his service in the World War, as a private, a sergeant, and a commissioned officer, he had first-hand knowledge of the many, and at that time most complex, difficulties disabled veterans were having in establishing their claims with the Federal Government. The new committee was faced with problems which at the time seemed unsurmountable. As chairman he faced these with fearless courage, taking the hard way instead of the easier, striving for equitable treatment for those bearing the scars of war. There is no question but that his honesty and his personal popularity made it possible to achieve these objectives.

His home State of South Dakota, which sent him to Congress nine consecutive times, knew well of his ability to work and work hard in every position in which he was placed. He had served there as deputy State's attorney, State's attorney, and as attorney general before coming to Congress in December 1915. His retirement from political life was of his own choosing, as he declined to be a candidate for reelection to the Seventy-third Congress. He was truly a great South Dakotan.

I wish every boy and every girl in this country could know just how much he loved America. In these days of unrest at home and of war abroad, such patriotism as ROYAL JOHNSON had is a great inspiration. What a heritage he left his own children and the youth of America by his selfless service. ROYAL JOHNSON was one of the few who voted against the World War, and yet when war came and his country needed him, he was one of the first to enlist. He thought his country was wrong, but, like Stephen Decatur, it was "My country, right or wrong."

ROYAL JOHNSON knew from personal experience the bitter lessons of pain. His military service was a record of heroism and courage that so clearly marked his character in post-war years. For conspicuous bravery in action he was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross by his Government and the Croix de Guerre by a grateful France. His medals were not won without cost to him, however, for he was severely wounded at the front, and those who knew him well can testify that he suffered many hours of pain during his years of service in this Congress. That these old scars of battle shortened his life there is no doubt. The world at large never knew of his physical suffering, for it was hidden by a tireless activity and a ceaseless energy unrivaled by men of sound physique. When he died he was in the very prime of life, not an old man in years—only 57—but very old in experience and knowledge of his work and knowledge of the world.

Personally I came to know ROYAL JOHNSON well. When I came to Congress in 1925 it was my very great privilege to be appointed to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation. Time has seen many changes, and today the present chairman and I are the only remaining members on that committee who served under ROYAL JOHNSON's leadership. To know him, to work under him, was to admire his courage and his patriotism. He fought fair and fought hard for what he thought was right, but he was not hesitant in opposing measures that seem to him uncalled for.

The veterans of the World War miss him. We who knew him in Congress, who sought his advice and suggestions even after he left this House, miss him perhaps even more. Our country lost a brave and valiant soldier, a recognized statesman, and a citizen who had devoted his life to the service of others. But the spirit of ROYAL JOHNSON's unselfishness and devotion to America marches on.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. Cox].

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, our departed friend well deserves the unusual distinction now being paid his memory; that is, the holding of this hour long enough to mark it with proof of the love and esteem which his former colleagues bore him.

I have been here many years and during the time I have served in this House I have seen men come and go, some great, some less so, all good and all men of distinction in their respective districts; but of those I have seen come and go, there has not been one who had more of the elements of greatness woven into the fabric of his life or who carried more goodness in his heart or who had a better reason for being here than ROYAL JOHNSON.

He was a man whose personal, professional, and official integrity were perfect. He probably had more influence upon me than any man with whom I have ever served. He was a great lawyer, a great statesman, a great soldier, a distinguished author, a great American, and my friend. I loved him devotedly and join with the thousands who knew him in mourning his untimely passing.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON].

Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON. Mr. Speaker, I shall not detain the House except to say that I concur in the splendid tributes that have been paid here today to our deceased friend and former colleague, Hon. ROYAL JOHNSON. When I became a Member of this House he was a Member, and I had the honor and distinction of serving with him for a number of years. While we occupied different sides of the aisle, the aisle never separated our friendship or our affection. ROYAL JOHNSON was the chairman of the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation. He was a great man, an able legislator, and he was my friend. And I am glad to pay this simple but heartfelt tribute to his memory.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. JOHNSON] such time as he may desire.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I desire merely to add a word to what my colleagues have said with reference to our departed friend the late lamented ROYAL C. JOHNSON. In the brief time that I shall take it is impossible to begin to recount the life history or pay a fitting tribute to this great, good man, who so indelibly impressed his life and character upon the people of the Nation.

If I remember correctly, the first time I ever heard of ROYAL JOHNSON I was a student in the University of Oklahoma, and he was an active and brilliant Member of this body. On January 4, 1918, the word was flashed around the world that a young man had actually resigned from Congress to enter the World War as a private soldier. The story said that the young man was very much opposed to war, but that when war was actually declared he felt he could not longer retain his membership in Congress after voting to draft other young men to answer the call to arms. The name of ROYAL JOHNSON immediately became a household word all over the land. It had a profound impression upon Congress, the country, and especially the young manhood of America. ROYAL JOHNSON set an example that will make future Congressmen stop, look, and listen before voting to send other men and boys into that awful carnage called war.

We heard of our departed friend many more times during that world conflict. A few months later, while I was in France, I recall reading of the daring feats of that stalwart young man who had risen from a private to a captain, a major, and later, I believe, to a lieutenant colonel. He was one of the real heroes of the World War. Later I saw and heard ROYAL JOHNSON at our national American Legion conventions and was delighted to know that he was so deeply interested in the welfare of his comrades in arms, especially the disabled veterans of that war and their dependent families.

It is needless to add that one of the first men I sought to meet when I came to Washington as an humble Member of this body was ROYAL JOHNSON. I found him to be brilliant, able, fair, and most reasonable. He was mild-mannered and unspoiled. As the years went by I learned to know him better, and, of course, to really know him was to love and admire him.

Although our friend and collaborator is gone to his reward, the memory of his splendid character, accomplishments, and friendship will always remain with us. His fine example is

one that all of us might well emulate. America needs more men of his high caliber and sterling worth. May God bless his memory.

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. MAAS] such time as he may desire.

Mr. MAAS. Mr. Speaker, ROYAL JOHNSON has been, and will continue to be, an inspiration to all patriotic Americans and especially to Members of Congress.

Royal was an intense patriot who genuinely loved his country. As a Member of Congress he fought to keep the United States from becoming embroiled in the World War, but being a true lover of democracy when the majority ruled otherwise and voted to declare war, ROYAL JOHNSON left Congress and enlisted as a private soldier to fight for his beloved country.

He so conducted himself that he became a hero during the war to every young American soldier.

When the war was over, he returned to Congress, and organized and led the legislative movement to properly care for the American boys who had suffered most in the common cause of their country.

ROYAL JOHNSON was the first chairman of the World War Veterans' Committee in Congress. Under his able leadership legislation creating the great Veterans' Administration was enacted. Most of the fundamental and basic acts dealing with the veterans' relief and welfare were enacted into law while he was chairman of the committee.

Royal was an able and fearless leader for right and, though personally a mild-mannered individual, he was a relentless leader in pushing remedial legislation. He was loved and respected while alive. He will always be loved and revered in death. His great influence will live on to be a living memorial, far more fitting and appropriate than any statues, memorial addresses, or other testimonials that his friends can ever create. His name and his cause will march on and on as a true monument to a great American.

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. KNUTSON] such time as he may desire.

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Speaker, the life of ROYAL C. JOHNSON, whose memory we commemorate today, should be an inspiration to the youth of our land; nay, more, it should refute completely those who preach the dark gospel of despair to the young men and women of America—the gospel that their opportunities for advancement have been greatly restricted and that henceforth many of them must look to the dole rather than to their own initiative.

Such a philosophy was as alien to the nature of ROYAL C. JOHNSON as anything could possibly be. He had sprung from that sturdy stock of old Americans who conquered a continent, foot by foot, and developed it into the greatest country of all time. Our distinguished friend was born in Iowa on October 3, 1882. The following March his family moved to South Dakota, when that State was yet a Territory and the hostile Sioux a serious problem. He grew to rugged manhood amidst the hardships and dangers of the frontier. At the age of 24 he graduated from the University of South Dakota and began the practice of law in his home town of Highmore. Shortly thereafter he was made assistant State's attorney and 2 years later State's attorney. At the age of 28 he became attorney general of the State of South Dakota, which position he filled with distinction for 4 years. In 1914 he was elected to Congress and served with fidelity and distinction in this body continuously for 18 years, save for the time that he served abroad in the armed forces of his country during the World War. After 18 years of outstanding service in this body he voluntarily retired to resume the practice of law.

ROYAL C. JOHNSON was in every sense a family man. He was happiest when surrounded by his family. He was an individual whom we were all proud to call "friend" and his was one of the closest friendships formed by me in the nearly quarter of century service in this body. I was en route to Europe when word came to me that this gigantic oak had toppled over in an unexpected storm. His passing created a scar that even time cannot fully heal.

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. LUCE].

Mr. LUCE. Mr. Speaker, when, through the efforts of Mr. JOHNSON, the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation was created, it was feared that as a veteran he might not be wholly impartial, and two of us who had been beyond the age limit at the time of the war were chosen to be with him to offset any tendency he might show toward undue friendship for the soldier. I was one of the two and while he was a member sat with him. There came no occasion for the apprehension. I wish to add to the deserved tributes that have been made to him simply a recognition of his independence and his fairness. Always in time of peace as in time of war his first thought was of the welfare of his country.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. COCHRAN].

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Speaker, this is a most unusual but deserving tribute.

It was my pleasure to meet ROYAL JOHNSON the day he came to Washington as a Member of this body. Well do I remember the day he left to go to war and well do I remember his return. Wounded in action, no one ever heard him mention his disabilities, but those of us who really knew him were always aware of his sufferings.

On his return he was placed in charge of an investigation of expenditures during the period of the war. Out of that investigation testimony covering 20 or more volumes was printed, but in the end ROYAL JOHNSON, a Republican, told the world nothing was found that showed any official had violated a public trust.

The Democratic Party was in control during the period of the war. There was no attempt on the part of that committee to cast reflections upon those charged with expenditures of billions.

His work as chairman of the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation has already been told. The World War veterans can and do thank ROYAL JOHNSON for many of the benefits they now enjoy.

Little did I feel when I saw him at the Emergency Hospital, after he suffered injuries by being struck by an automobile, that in so short a period I would be in Arlington Cemetery while he was being laid to rest.

ROYAL JOHNSON was my friend and I cherished his friendship.

The history of our country that does not contain the record of ROYAL JOHNSON during the World War and the years that followed will be incomplete.

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WIGGLESWORTH] such time as he may desire.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I am happy as a Member of Congress and as a World War veteran to join in this tribute to a former colleague and comrade for whom I had both admiration and affection.

When I first came to Congress ROYAL JOHNSON was one of the experienced and influential Members of this House. A member of the Rules Committee, chairman of the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation, a member of the Republican steering committee, at 46 years of age he had already served in this body for 13 years. He extended a helping hand to me on many occasions and I formed with him a friendship which endured through the years of our service here together, through the years after his voluntary retirement from public life, up to the day of his death.

Only the evening before he died he telephoned me in my office. He had heard that I was going to Europe. Characteristically, he wanted to give me some suggestions and to send me in the morning a letter that he thought would be helpful. The letter was never written. Before he could return to his office in the morning "taps" had sounded. He had been called to his reward.

Mr. Speaker, ROYAL JOHNSON served his country with real distinction both in time of war and in time of peace.

His retirement from Congress to enlist as a private in the Regular Army in the World War; his several promotions to the rank of first lieutenant; the wounds which he received in action at Montfaucon; the Distinguished Service Cross, the Order of the Purple Heart, and the Croix de

Guerre with star, which he won on the battlefield, speak eloquently of his desire to serve, his ability to lead, and his valiant conduct in time of war.

His splendid work in this House in the course of which he fought so strongly and so fairly for the best interests of his comrades in arms, speaks no less emphatically of his patriotic service in time of peace. All of us who served with him here will bear witness to his character, his integrity, and his courage as a national legislator and a leader in public life.

ROYAL JOHNSON devoted himself to public service for 33 years. His long career as deputy State's attorney, as State's attorney, as attorney general, and as a Member of Congress for 18 years emphasizes the confidence which he enjoyed among those whom he was privileged to serve.

A valiant soldier, an able and resourceful lawyer, a distinguished public servant, a true and loyal friend, our departed colleague and comrade stood for all that is best in American life. His memory will not fade, Mr. Speaker, from the minds and hearts of those fortunate enough to be included in his wide circle of friends in every walk of life. [Applause.]

Under leave to extend my remarks, I include at this point copies of the citations which he won in France, together with a further tribute appearing in the January issue of the South Dakota Bar Journal:

CITATIONS AWARDED TO LT. ROYAL C. JOHNSON

The Distinguished Service Cross: "For extraordinary heroism at Montfaucon September 26 and 27, 1918. He constantly exposed himself to the enemy fire during the action at Montfaucon, setting an example to his men by his fearlessness. When severely wounded by shell fire, he assisted two wounded men of his company to the rear and refused to occupy space in the ambulance until these men had been provided for."

The French Croix de Guerre with star: "A very brave officer, exposed himself to the enemy's fire during the attack on Montfaucon and set an example of courage for his men. Though wounded by shell splinters, he brought aid to two wounded men of his company and refused to enter the ambulance before them."

[From the South Dakota Bar Journal for January 1940]

ROYAL CLEAVES JOHNSON
(By Dawes E. Brisbane)

On a shady slope in Arlington stands a simple marker indicating the last resting place of ROYAL C. JOHNSON. From the beauty and dignity of that historic hillside overlooking the Nation's Capital "those who also served" maintain their eternal guard over the living spirit of the Republic. The greatest posthumous honor was rightly bestowed when he was committed to the imperishable community of that deathless legion.

ROYAL JOHNSON represented South Dakota for 18 years as a Member of Congress. First elected in 1914, he continued that service until his voluntary retirement in 1933. When the United States entered the World War, against which he courageously cast his vote in the House, he enlisted as a private in an infantry regiment of the Regular Army. Later assigned to the Third Officers' Training Camp, he was commissioned and assigned to the Three Hundred and Thirteenth Infantry. While leading his command through the shambles that was Montfaucon he was left behind seriously wounded. The Distinguished Service Cross was awarded for his conspicuous bravery that day. France also conferred upon him the Croix de Guerre with gold star.

The armistice found Lieutenant JOHNSON in a base hospital. His recovery was sufficient to permit being invalided home, where he resumed his place on the floor of the House December 17, 1918. He fathered the bill incorporating the American Legion. He sponsored many laws for the relief of disabled soldiers. He was chairman of the House Committee on Veterans' Legislation from its creation until he retired from Congress.

Royal was a constant member of the South Dakota Bar Association from his admission in 1906. During the earlier years of that period he served as State's attorney of Hyde County and two terms as attorney general of South Dakota. A member of the District of Columbia Bar, he had been actively engaged in the practice of his profession in Washington since his retirement from public life. In this work he was eminently successful.

Born in Cherokee, Iowa, October 3, 1882, his parents brought him to South Dakota the following year. He attended public schools at Highmore and Pierre and college at Yankton. He earned his law degree at the University of South Dakota in 1906.

A great athlete, Royal played a hard, heady game of tackle on the varsity and for many years was the outstanding baseball catcher in the State. His ability to negotiate the "tough ones" gained for him the lasting nickname "Sod Grabber." In other activities he brilliantly held a place on the university debating team and, as in later life, he was at all times a leader among his associates. By doing odd jobs during the school months and playing semiprofessional baseball during the summer he was able to complete his education.

His marriage to Florence Thode in 1907 was the fulfillment of a college romance. Two stalwart sons survive to give solace to their bereaved mother. They are Everett Royal Johnson, a successful engineer and member of the bar, and Lt. Harlan Thode Johnson, of the United States Navy.

Royal was a member of the Phi Delta Theta, Delta Theta Phi (law), the Masons, and the Elks. He belonged to the Metropolitan, the National Press, the University, and the Chevy Chase Clubs in Washington. He was a Republican and a Congregationalist.

A soldier of valor, a statesman of great integrity, a lawyer of high ethics, he was with all a friend of boundless loyalty.

In his last public utterance, before a large gathering in the House Office Building assembled there to do him honor, he expressed the modest and simple hope that some of those who may come after might say of him, "With all his limitations he did his best." Thus, prophetically, did he give voice to his own epitaph.

Mr. WIGLESWORTH asked and obtained unanimous consent to extend his remarks by including copies of citations awarded for gallantry in action in France and a further brief tribute appearing in the January edition of the South Dakota Bar Journal.

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. VAN ZANDT].

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Mr. Speaker, this is indeed a rare occasion. The Congress of the United States in honoring the memory of the late ROYAL C. JOHNSON, former Member of Congress from South Dakota, pays a tribute to the achievements that characterized his busy and useful life.

I like to remember the deceased as I first knew him as a Member of Congress when he was named as the chairman of the newly formed World War Veterans' Committee of the House of Representatives.

As a former lieutenant with the Three Hundred and Thirteenth Infantry, Seventy-ninth Division, A. E. F., at Montfaucon, France, he performed an act of heroism so outstanding that a grateful Government conferred upon him the Distinguished Service Cross.

This former officer constantly exposed himself to enemy fire, setting a brave example to his men by his fearlessness prompted by his love of country. This record of service and the fact that he was likewise distinguished in civil life for his many noble traits of character, combined to make his selection universally acclaimed by veterans throughout the country.

During my many years of active participation as a National and State officer in the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States I had an opportunity to become intimately acquainted with ROYAL C. JOHNSON and from this association learned to appreciate the many splendid qualities of his richly gifted soul.

His thorough knowledge of the problems confronting the World War veteran and his dependents and his splendid leadership of the World War Veterans' Committee laid the foundation for the Federal Government's present veteran-welfare program.

As a Member of Congress his position did not remove him from the daily comradeship of his World War veteran buddies, and he was found holding an active membership and office in the great veteran organizations of our country. He was constantly visiting veteran hospitals and giving a word of cheer to those helpless comrades to whom death would be a welcome respite from the daily pain and anguish that wracked their bodies and distorted their minds.

At Montfaucon, France, the heroism of ROYAL C. JOHNSON and all American soldiers is recognized by a beautiful monument; while here in the United States every Government hospital for disabled veterans stands as a monument to this distinguished veteran for his devotion to the welfare of America's disabled veterans and their dependents.

If the veterans of the World War, 4,000,000 strong, could join me in this Chamber today, I know their voices would blend with mine in saying, "Our comrade, ROYAL C. JOHNSON, is gone but not forgotten."

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN].

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, many are the disabled veterans, their widows and orphans in this land of ours today whose lives are just a little sweeter and whose burdens just

a little easier to bear because of the untiring efforts, the kindly heart, and the understanding mind of the late great American in whose memory we are today doing honor; the first chairman of the Veterans' Affairs Committee, the Honorable ROYAL C. JOHNSON.

Although his work here on earth is finished, his high ideals still live and will live so long as friendship and true patriotism warm the hearts of men.

ROYAL JOHNSON knew the innermost desire of his genuine American fellow men was to observe the golden rule—to do unto others as you would have them do unto you.

ROYAL JOHNSON knew that the great majority of Americans would want the defenders of Old Glory treated justly and fairly, for such has been the expression of our people since the Declaration of Independence.

ROYAL JOHNSON knew that a just pension system was not only very necessary for a free system of government, but also that it would be the most economical for the taxpayers of this Nation to maintain.

He knew that every American boy and girl who had studied history had the knowledge that the veterans of every war in which the United States had ever engaged had been compensated as justly as could be devised by the various administrations of our Government. And for that very reason these same boys and girls have always responded to the call for volunteers, thereby making it unnecessary for the United States to maintain a huge conscription army which would cost more than the amount awarded to those veterans who had served their country and to their dependents.

ROYAL JOHNSON knew, as do most informed people, that the veterans of many warring nations in Europe after the close of the World War were aggravated by the treatment they received at the hands of their respective governments, and that aggravation is the cause for much of the unrest in Europe today.

The American veteran returned home after the World War singing the praises of his Government. ROYAL JOHNSON was among those returning soldiers; he carried his loyalty and devotion to his country from the battlegrounds of war-torn Europe back to the Halls of Congress that breathes the very essence of American democracy. And he strove mightily to the end that all of those who served their country would be properly rewarded. God rest his soul.

MR. FISH. Mr. Speaker, I yield two and a half minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. EATON].

MR. EATON. Mr. Speaker, during my years of service in this House I have found my greatest happiness and satisfaction in watching men on both sides of the aisle develop in ability, in character, and in service, and among these men none stands in my affection beyond that of our dear friend, ROYAL JOHNSON. I said to him when we first became acquainted and I could evaluate his qualities that it was fortunate and appropriate he was named "Royal," for, certainly, he was a son of the king. He had kingly qualities of courage, intelligence, and faithfulness. The sources of his wisdom, his tolerance, and his sense of justice lay deep in that silent, spiritual world from which all true men draw inspiration and guidance.

A few years ago on a glorious August day I stood at Montfaucon, in France, representing this body in the dedication of a great war monument. The President of France spoke, the President of the United States sent a message across the sea, great generals were there, great armies were massed, but the supreme moment came when three young men stood up, all Army chaplains, one a Roman Catholic priest, one a Protestant preacher, and one a little Jewish rabbi who had lost his eyes in that grim battle, and as the crowd stood with bowed heads these young heroes of the faith lifted their hands toward the blue sky and called upon the one power that underlies this world and every other world to which we belong, the power of God; and it was in the faith of His presence and His power that ROYAL JOHNSON found inspiration for his courage, for his industry, for his self-sacrifice, and I cannot help but feel that today, as he stands in the sunlit presence of his divine Creator, if he could give us a message, it would be, "Still keep

your faith in the God in whose service I was willing to lay down my life; keep your faith in the great principles of freedom for which I stood and our country has stood from the beginning. Carry on and thus be worthy of those of us who have gone before."

MR. FISH. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASE].

MR. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, if I can voice the sentiments of South Dakota today, it would be one of appreciation for the courtesy and the thoughtfulness of the House in setting aside this hour in memory of ROYAL JOHNSON.

I would speak for a few minutes about the South Dakota background of ROYAL JOHNSON, because only as you know the soil out of which a man springs, and only as you know something of the sunshine and the rain of his early years do you really understand the man.

Royal was the son of an early South Dakota printer. His father established the Highmore Herald, and lost it in the depression of 1893. Those were the days when the homesteader was invading the cattle country. Young JOHNSON knew what it was to pick up buffalo chips for fuel at home, to pull an old Washington hand press for his father at the print shop, and to punch cows for ranchers to get spending cash.

He worked his way through the State university by playing semipro baseball in the summer, back in those days when it was both moral and legal to sweat and when "sit down" strikes were unknown. No one should wonder that the Republicans frequently won the congressional ball games during his playing days here. They only ended when war wounds got his legs.

Others speak of Royal as a Member of Congress who voted against the war, then enlisted as a private in an officers' training camp, where he won a first lieutenant's commission. The truth is that he was captain of a South Dakota National Guard company that for 3 years ran off with honors at the national encampments. He could have asked for a major's field commission had he not had conscientious scruples against doing things the easy way. Incidentally, following his death last summer, I introduced a bill to give him a promotion and place him on the emergency officers' retired list, a bill which has not yet been reported by the committee that has it in charge.

After graduation from law school, Royal went back to his home town to break into law practice. He literally did just that. He opposed the town banker and the established legal patriarch by taking the case of a Civil War veteran on whose farm the bank was seeking to foreclose a mortgage. He won the case and saved the farm.

At 25 he ran for county attorney, bucking the local machine. Civil War veterans carried his campaign by horse and buggy to every home in the county. He lost the county-seat town, but he won the country and the election.

That assured him an income of \$400 a year. He promptly went to Arizona and persuaded a girl he had met at the university that he was now a man of affluence. She became Florence Johnson, now known and loved by many Washington people.

Two years later his university friends scattered throughout the State backed him, and at 28 he became the youngest attorney general in the United States. And such were the times and such were the ideals of my father that we hitched up the team for a 24-mile drive to hear ROYAL JOHNSON deliver the high-school commencement address at the county seat. That was in the spring of 1912, I think, and gave me my first sight of ROYAL JOHNSON.

As attorney general, he cleaned up a lot of old legal practices in the State, and it was generally accepted that he would go on to other honors. In one campaign it is said that he came to a stream swollen by floods. Others in the party turned back, but Royal stripped, rolled his clothes into a ball, threw them across, and then swam the stream and went on to keep his speaking date.

He was elected to Congress in 1914, and represented the old Second District for 18 years, the longest period a South Dakotan has served. He succeeded another distinguished South

Dakotan, the Honorable Charles Burke, who served for 14 years and then went on to other posts in service of the Nation, and who is here with us today. Of ROYAL JOHNSON's service in Congress, I need add nothing to what others are saying.

Royal never forgot his close comrades in arms. He was one of the incorporators of the first American Legion posts in the country, the original General Pershing Post, of Washington, later renamed George Washington Post, No. 1. That was March 5, 1919, 10 days before the meetings in Paris. A few days before he died he contacted me to see if he could help in arranging a transfer to a diagnostic center for Hook Phares, a grand old soldier. Hook had put up his age to go to the Philippines in 1898, and later put it down to go to France with the National Guard outfit for whom he cooked on the Mexican border. On the front lines, when Royal was wounded, Hook nursed him until he could be hospitalized. Royal sent word to me, "Do everything you can for Hook. He saved my life." Only a few days after we saw Royal laid away in Arlington Cemetery I saw Hook at Hines Hospital, Chicago. He was only a shadow of the man he had been, a misshapen wreck in the last throes of stomach cancer. But he asked about Royal's death, and Royal's last comment about him helped another soldier to die in peace.

When the service was over at Arlington last August some of us saw a sacred, simple, eloquent thing happen. One of Royal's sons, supporting his mother on his arm, turned smartly toward the grave, drew himself to full attention, then gave his father a soldier's salute. That was his farewell.

We all salute him today—a great South Dakotan, a true American.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Florida [Mr. PETERSON].

Mr. PETERSON of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I did not have the privilege of serving with our colleague and comrade, the late ROYAL JOHNSON, but I have been able to see the work done by him and the groundwork laid by him as chairman of the committee of which the distinguished gentleman from Mississippi is now chairman and which I have the privilege of being a member.

As the elected head of War Veterans in Congress, which numbers more than 185 Members in the House and Senate, I pay tribute to Hon. ROYAL JOHNSON on behalf of all war veterans in Congress.

Colleague is a precious name. Associations in the Halls of Congress form eternal friendships, and those who were able to call ROYAL JOHNSON colleague and who served with him have today paid a fine and deserved tribute to that brave soldier, courageous legislator, and that fine American. You have called him colleague and friend. You have referred to the fine services which he rendered. Going back in the records of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, you will find that before the war and after the war, as well as the service he rendered on the field of battle during the war, he was always rendering service. He was stalwart and courageous in his views. He dared to do that which he thought to be just, and he stood by his convictions. Having voted against a declaration of war, in the concluding statement of a speech he made on the floor of this House he said:

No Member of the Congress will do more to assist a vigorous prosecution of the war than I will.

This he did well and nobly and in such a manner as to deserve the commendation of those who called him colleague, or those who called him friend, and those many more who called him comrade.

Throughout the Nation today those who are recipients of benefits, those who are in hospitals, those who are getting compensation or pensions, can well be grateful for the early work which ROYAL JOHNSON did when he was pioneering, so to speak, in the field of World War veterans' legislation. I add my voice to the many voices that have been raised today in paying tribute to a colleague, to a friend, to a comrade, to a great citizen, to a brave soldier, and a distinguished Member of this House. [Applause.]

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, I yield the remainder of my time on this side to the gentleman from South Dakota

[Mr. MUNDT], who now represents the district that ROYAL JOHNSON represented in this House for 18 years.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman is recognized for 2½ minutes.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman from South Dakota 2½ minutes.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Speaker, on that sad day last August when ROYAL C. JOHNSON answered the last roll call, America lost a distinguished citizen, and South Dakota lost a favorite son. Having the responsibility which I now have of representing the district which he so well represented for 18 years, I have come to know what the people of his home district thought about ROYAL JOHNSON.

As I travel the highways and the byways of this district, as we Congressmen must every other year, I have met both the citizens of his own party and those who opposed him in election, and I have found them all sharing and reflecting the same attitudes and opinions about ROYAL JOHNSON which have been so eloquently expressed here today by his colleagues. ROYAL JOHNSON had and has a host of friends in his home district, and in his home State of South Dakota. Nothing which he ever did or said cost him the friendship of the people of his home State, including both those of the party supporting him and those of the party opposing him. After the election and between campaigns all recognized the valor and gallantry and friendship and patriotism of ROYAL JOHNSON.

As the Representative of that district which was his, I thank you all for your courtesy and thoughtfulness in setting this hour apart from our busy lives and dedicating it to the memory of ROYAL JOHNSON. As I listened to this ceremony I could not help recalling a statement which he made to a group of fellows sitting in a hotel room, not as the expression of a politician speaking from a platform, where he might have been inclined to engage in something resembling demagoguery, but in private conversation with some friends during that interim of time between when war was declared in Europe and the time when this country became involved. Speaking to a group of his friends he said one night, "I can never make myself come to the point where I shall vote to put this country into war unless in the same speech in which I recommend our entrance I also announce the fact that I am willing to fight for the cause to which I would be offering the living sacrifices of thousands and millions of mothers throughout America."

I have reflected since that he not only kept that pledge he made to some friends of his, but that when he had to meet the challenge he did something even more significant. Having weighed the evidence and decided in his opinion that America should have no part in the active conflict of that war, having appeased his conscience by voting against the entrance into war, in spite of that, he volunteered his services as a private and marched gallantly into war, and when there, took a leading part, as has been so eloquently expressed by those who were friends of his, in the front line trenches, in the front lines of those going over the top, getting wounded, winning the highest military distinctions and honors this Government can bestow. Then he came back again to serve the cause of peace, because at the time of his death ROYAL JOHNSON belonged to the Committee to Keep America Out of War, and he stood at that time as he stood throughout his career, an opponent of war, a believer that America can make her best contribution to the world by maintaining a peace in which men govern themselves.

I am sure that if ROYAL C. JOHNSON could have his way today he would want this ceremony dedicated to the hope that the men of this Congress' will, and the Executive of this Nation will, adhere steadfastly to a policy of peace, and convey to all the world that this country will not again send American boys to die on foreign soil. By so doing we can give substance today to the ideals for which ROYAL C. JOHNSON made so many sacrifices.

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Mississippi has yielded me one-half minute. I yield that to the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN].

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, I want to participate in tribute to the late ROYAL C. JOHNSON, of South Dakota, lawyer, soldier, statesman, and all-round American. His career of public service to his State and to his country was a long one and an honorable and distinguished one. He interrupted his service in Congress to enlist in the Army in January 1918. He served in the Three Hundred and Thirteenth Infantry as private, sergeant, second lieutenant, and first lieutenant, and was wounded in September 1918. The luster of his military record is enhanced by the fact that he was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross by the United States Government and the Croix de Guerre with gold star by the Republic of France. Returning to Congress, he became the first chairman of the House Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation; and while his legislative interests and activities were comprehensive, he is probably best remembered and most loved for his distinguished and unselfish service to veterans of all wars of the United States in general and to the American veterans of the World War in particular. He served his country and his fellow man in war and in peace. He was for many years a distinguished Member of this body. In all of it he was a human, kindly, lovable character, with friends everywhere. We in Nebraska were proud to have ROYAL JOHNSON as our neighbor. He visited us many times; and by his speeches, his friendliness, and his good humor he endeared himself to the people of a State wherein his circle of personal acquaintances was large.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, having served with ROYAL JOHNSON for many years as ranking Democrat on the Veterans' Committee while he was chairman, and 2 years as chairman while he was the ranking Republican, I am probably in a better position than any other man alive to understand the heartaches that he experienced in his services in that capacity.

He was a worthy and splendid chairman and his heart beat in sympathy for the disabled veterans of the World War. He was my friend.

Someone has said:

I wrote my name upon the sand
And trusted it would stand for aye,
But soon the reffluent sea
Had washed my feeble words away.

I carved my name upon the wood
And after years returned again.
I missed the shadow of the tree
That stretched of old upon the plain.

The solid marble next my name
I gave as a perpetual trust,
An earthquake rent it to its base,
Now it lies o'er laid with dust.

All these had failed; I was perplexed.
I turned and asked myself, What then?
If I would have my name endure,
I'll write it on the hearts of men.

ROYAL JOHNSON wrote his name on the hearts of his fellow men, and especially upon the hearts of his colleagues in this House. He was a patriot; he was a worthy representative of his country on the field of battle; but, above all, he had the courage and patriotism to vote his convictions as a Member of this body.

I was one of the last Members who ever conferred with him. Among other things, he said, "I have a grandson, Royal Johnson, 2d. God forbid that he should ever be called to fight the Nation's battles on foreign soil." He was for peace; for keeping America out of entangling alliances and for keeping American soldiers out of foreign countries. That was one of the burdens of his heart. He was for the safety of small nations; he believed in making the world safe for democracy. But he wanted to see the end of these useless, senseless wars that are today threatening the destruction of civilization. He longed to live to see the restoration of world peace, the dawn of that golden age of which Tennyson dreamed when he said:

For I dipt into the future, far as human eye could see,
Saw the Vision of the world, and all the wonder that would be;
Saw the heavens fill with commerce, argosies of magic sails,
Pilots of the purple twilight, dropping down with costly bales;

Heard the heavens fill with shouting, and there rained a ghastly dew
From the nations' airy navies grappling in the central blue;
Far along the world-wide whisper of the south-wind rushing warm,
With the standards of the peoples plunging through the thunder-storm;

Till the war-drum throbbed no longer and the battle-flags furled
In the parliament of man—the federation of the world.
There the common sense of most shall hold a fretful realm in awe,
And the kindly earth shall slumber, lapt in universal law.

STATE ACCOUNT OF ADVANCES—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read by the Clerk and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments:

To the Congress of the United States of America:

I commend to the favorable consideration of the Congress the enclosed report from the Secretary of State and the accompanying draft of proposed legislation designed to permit the Secretary of State to authorize disbursements of appropriated funds under a "State account of advances."

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, March 4, 1940.

INSTALLATION AND MAINTENANCE OF TELEPHONES IN RESIDENCES OF AMERICAN AMBASSADORS—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read by the Clerk and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs:

To the Congress of the United States:

There are transmitted herewith a report of the Secretary of State and a draft of a proposed amendment to existing legislation designed primarily to provide for the installation and maintenance of telephones in the official residences of American Ambassadors, Ministers, and officers of the Foreign Service, which the Government is acquiring by purchase or lease, or constructing in various foreign countries under the provisions of the Foreign Service Buildings Act of May 7, 1926.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, March 4, 1940.

REPORT OF COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS (H. DOC. NO. 648)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read by the Clerk and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on the Library and ordered printed, with illustrations:

To the Congress of the United States:

I transmit herewith for the information of the Congress the report of the Commission of Fine Arts of their activities during the period January 1, 1935 to December 31, 1939.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, March 4, 1940.

COMMITTEE ON LABOR

Mr. KELLER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent on behalf of the chairman of the Committee on Labor, that the Committee on Labor may sit during the session of the House this afternoon.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.
There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD on the seventy-fourth anniversary of the entry of my State, Nebraska, into the Union, and to include therein a newspaper article regarding this anniversary.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.
There was no objection.

Mr. THILL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD, and to include therein a short newspaper article.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.
There was no objection.

Mr. GEYER of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD, and to include therein a statement of the principles of the Democratic Motion Picture Committee of Hollywood.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered. There was no objection.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD, and to include therein an address to the Central Housing Committee on February 17, 1940, prepared by the Speaker of the House.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama?

There was no objection.

Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan asked and was given permission to extend his own remarks in the RECORD.

PRESIDENTIAL THIRD TERMS

Mr. EDWIN A. HALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. EDWIN A. HALL. Mr. Speaker, last week there came from the Legislature of the State of New York a resolution calling upon the Congress of the United States to take adequate, expedient, and proper steps to limit the length of the tenure of office of a President to two terms. Accordingly, I am introducing, at this time, joint resolutions to this effect, which I will proceed to read as long as my time permits.

Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States with respect to the ineligibility of a President to a third term

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein). That the following article is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States:

"ARTICLE —

"SECTION 1. No person who has twice been elected to the office of President shall again be eligible to be elected to such office or to execute such office for the whole or any part of another term.

"Sec. 2. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified by an amendment to the Constitution within 7 years from the date of its submission to the States by Congress."

Joint resolution prohibiting payment of compensation for a President during his third term of office

Resolved, etc., That no part of any appropriation heretofore or hereafter made shall be available to pay compensation of any President for any period during which he is executing that office during a third term.

Taking my cue from the Senate of New York State—my home State—I am today introducing legislation in the Congress dealing with the subject of a third term for the President of the United States. As a Member of Congress from the State of New York, I feel it a duty to attempt to reflect the wishes of the legislature of my home State upon the subject.

On September 17, 1796, George Washington, first President of the United States, delivered his Farewell Address to the American people. On that day the Father of our Country set down certain suggestions for the guidance of the American people. He openly refused to seek election for the third successive time even though it was within his easy reach. Had he chosen to do so, he could have made himself a totalitarian; but by his refusal to seek election for the third time, he established a tradition that to this day has remained unbroken.

In his Farewell Address President Washington said:

The period for a new election of a citizen to administer the executive government of the United States being not far distant, and the time actually arrived when your thoughts must be employed in designating the person who is to be clothed with that important trust, it appears to me proper * * * to decline being considered among the number of those of whom a choice is to be made.

I believe that this tradition established by Washington, of not seeking election to the Presidency for a third term,

forms the one remaining bulwark protecting the people of this Nation against the threat of the establishment of a dictatorship. If the calamity of a dictatorship should come to pass, the minorities, whose rights are now guaranteed under our Constitution, will be placed in jeopardy. They will be accorded the same treatment now given them in certain countries of Europe.

It is, I am sure, the intent of the New York State Legislature by its resolution to urge the Congress of the United States to enact suitable legislation to prevent any President from seeking a third term. In this matter I am glad to be an instrument to bring that desire before the House at this time.

ALBANY, February 26, 1940.

Whereas on September 17, 1796, George Washington, first President of the United States, delivered his Farewell Address to the American people; and

Whereas on that day the Father of Our Country set down certain suggestions for the guidance of the American people; and

Whereas by his refusal to seek election for the third time he established a tradition that to this day has remained unbroken; and

Whereas in his Farewell Address President Washington said: "Friends and citizens, the period for a new election of a citizen, to administer the Executive Government of the United States, being not far distant, and the time actually arrived, when your thoughts must be employed in designating the person, who is to be clothed with that important trust, it appears to me proper, especially as it may conduce to a more distinct expression of the public voice, that I should now apprise you of the resolution that I have formed, to decline being considered among the number of those out of whom a choice is to be made."; and

Whereas this tradition of a President of the United States of not seeking election for a third term forms the one remaining bulwark protecting the people of this Nation against the threat of the establishment of a dictatorship; and

Whereas with the establishment of a dictatorship the minorities now accorded their rights under our Constitution will be swept aside and accorded the same treatment now given them in certain countries of Europe: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved (if the assembly concur). That the Congress of the United States be and hereby is memorialized to enact suitable legislation to prevent any President from seeking a third term and that a copy of this resolution be transmitted to the Vice President, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and each Member of Congress from New York State.

By order of the senate.

WILLIAM S. KING, Clerk.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from New York [Mr. HALL] just stated that the New York State Legislature passed a resolution to prevent any President from seeking a third term. However, as I understand it, every senator and assemblyman of the State legislature who voted for that resolution was a Republican. The Republicans of New York State know that if President Roosevelt is renominated he will be reelected and carry the State of New York, which they would like to prevent. [Applause.]

I am surprised that a Republican Member of the House of Representatives from the State of New York should rise on this floor and comment on a resolution adopted by Republicans in both branches of the New York State Legislature relative to the question of a third term. [Applause.]

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, I am not so much concerned with the resolution that you have just heard read, but I am very frank to admit that as a Republican I would like to see President Roosevelt renominated by the Democratic Party on the third-term issue so that it can be decided by the American people. This question was not decided alone by George Washington. I do not know whether he was a Republican or a Democrat. The third-term issue was decided by those great Democratic Presidents Thomas Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, and Jackson, and it became part and parcel of the principles of the Democratic Party and

part of the Democratic political creed. It was reaffirmed by Democratic Senators voting against a third term for Calvin Coolidge. The American people are against a third term and the setting up of a dictatorship in the United States. [Applause.]

CONSENT CALENDAR

The SPEAKER. This is Consent Calendar day. The Clerk will call the first bill on the calendar.

YAKIMA INDIANS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3824) to provide funds for cooperation with Wapato School District No. 54, Yakima County, Wash., for extension of public-school buildings to be available for Indian children of the Yakima Reservation.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill may be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

ALASKA RAILROADS

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 4868, to amend the act authorizing the President of the United States to locate, construct, and operate railroads in the Territory of Alaska, and for other purposes.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill may be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. WARREN). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

EMPOWERING CERTAIN UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE OFFICERS TO MAKE ARRESTS

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 5409, to authorize certain officers of the United States Indian Service to make arrests in certain cases and for other purposes.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill may be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Dakota?

There was no objection.

PAYMENT OF AWARDS OF SPECIAL MEXICAN CLAIMS COMMISSION

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 1821, to provide for the payment in full of the principal of awards of the Special Mexican Claims Commission.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. WOLCOTT, Mr. BEAM, and Mr. KEAN objected.

MEXICAN CLAIMS

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 326, for the payment of awards and appraisals heretofore made in favor of citizens of the United States on claims presented under the General Claims Convention of September 8, 1923, United States and Mexico.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. KEAN, Mr. FISH, Mr. COSTELLO, and Mr. BEAM objected.

TRIAL OF GOOD BEHAVIOR OF UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGES

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 5939, to provide for trials of and judgments upon the issue of good behavior in the case of certain Federal judges.

Mr. SATTERFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill may be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. SATTERFIELD]?

There was no objection.

Mr. SATTERFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the author of the bill H. R. 5939 may be permitted to insert a brief statement in the Record as to the purpose of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. SATTERFIELD]?

There was no objection.

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PASSAMAQUODDY BAY TIDAL POWER

The Clerk called the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 57) authorizing the Secretary of War to cause a completion of surveys, test borings, and foundation investigations to be made to determine the advisability and cost of putting in a small experimental plant for development of tidal power in the waters in and about Passamaquoddy Bay, the cost thereof to be paid from appropriations heretofore or hereafter made for such examinations.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this joint resolution may be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. WOLCOTT]?

Mr. VAN ZANDT, Mr. WADSWORTH, and Mr. FADDIS objected.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

Mr. VAN ZANDT, Mr. WADSWORTH, and Mr. FADDIS objected.

EXPEDITIOUS SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES WITH UNITED STATES

The Clerk called the next bill (H. R. 6324) to provide for the more expeditious settlement of disputes with the United States, and for other purposes.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill may be passed over without prejudice. The Rules Committee has granted a rule for the consideration of this bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. COCHRAN]?

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, I object.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, I object.

ADDITIONS TO SEQUOIA NATIONAL FOREST, CALIF.

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 1790, to authorize additions to the Sequoia National Forest, Calif., through exchanges under the act of March 20, 1922, or by proclamation or Executive order.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill may be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. WOLCOTT]?

There was no objection.

CROP INSURANCE FOR COTTON

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 6872, to amend the Federal Crop Insurance Act.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill may be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. WOLCOTT]?

There was no objection.

OSAGE TRIBE OF INDIANS

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 6314, authorizing an appropriation for payment to the Osage Tribe of Indians on account of their lands sold by the United States.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill may be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. COCHRAN]?

There was no objection.

NATIONAL MISSISSIPPI RIVER PARKWAY

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 3759, to authorize a National Mississippi River Parkway and matters relating thereto.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill may be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. WOLCOTT]?

There was no objection.

NATIONAL LAND POLICY

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 1675, to establish a national land policy, and to provide homesteads free of debt for actual farm families.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill may be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. Wolcott]?

There was no objection.

KIOWA, COMANCHE, AND APACHE INDIANS

The Clerk called the next business, House Joint Resolution 290, referring the claims of the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Tribes of Indians in Oklahoma to the Court of Claims for finding of fact and report to Congress.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this joint resolution be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. Cochran]?

There was no objection.

DEVIL'S DEN SPRINGS, DECATUR COUNTY, GA.

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 4040, declaring Devils Den Springs, in Decatur County, Ga., to be nonnavigable.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That all of Devils Den Springs, a tributary of the Flint River, in the county of Decatur, State of Georgia, extending approximately one and one-half miles in length, 10 feet deep at the mouth and from 20 to 40 feet deep in the vicinity of the springs, be, and the same is hereby, declared to be a nonnavigable stream within the meaning of the Constitution and laws of the United States of America, and is temporarily closed to navigation.

Sec. 2. That the right of Congress to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

TOLL BRIDGE ACROSS MISSOURI RIVER, FLORENCE STATION, OMAHA, NEBR.

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 7069, authorizing Douglas County, Nebr., to construct, maintain, and operate a toll bridge across the Missouri River at or near Florence Station, in the city of Omaha, Nebr.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

LIMITING THE PRESENT LAWS WITH RESPECT TO COUNSEL IN CERTAIN CASES

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 7032, to limit the operations of sections 109 and 113 of the Criminal Code and section 190 of the Revised Statutes of the United States with respect to counsel in certain cases.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

RELIEF OF INDIANS WHO HAVE PAID TAXES ON ALLOTTED LANDS

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 952, for the relief of Indians who have paid taxes on allotted lands for which patents in fee were issued without application by or consent of the allottees and subsequently canceled, and for the reimbursement of public subdivisions by whom judgments for such claims have been paid.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

BARRING OF CLAIMS AGAINST THE UNITED STATES

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 8150, providing for the barring of claims against the United States.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. O'CONNOR. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I should like to have the author of the bill, the gentleman from Missouri, explain the bill.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Speaker, this bill was referred to the Expenditures Committee by the Comptroller General. It came in the form of the Annual Report of the Comptroller General through the Speaker of the House. There is no State in the Union that does not have a statute of limitations, but the Government has no general statute of limitations. The Comptroller General has annually urged the passage of a bill such as this, providing a statute of limitations for the filing of claims at the expiration of 6 years. The committee amended the bill and provided for a 10-year limitation rather than 6 years.

The Comptroller General called the attention of the Congress to the fact that tens of thousands of claims are filed annually, some growing out of the Revolutionary period, others out of the War of 1812-14, others out of the War with Mexico, the Civil War, the Indian War, the Spanish War, and so forth. Whenever a claim is filed, it is necessary to examine the old records. The great majority of the claims are denied, but the cost to the General Accounting Office for personnel to investigate the claims is tremendous. The General Accounting Office is overworked. It needs the personnel used to investigate claims for other purposes. Under the provisions of the bill as drawn by the General Accounting Office, where a claim is filed and the statute of limitations prevails, all that is necessary to do is to send a copy of the law to the claimant.

This bill absolutely affects no particular class of claims, as the gentleman seems to surmise. I know the gentleman is very much interested in Indian claims, but this bill has no bearing upon them whatever.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Of course, the gentleman's bill applies to all Indian claims? And as the gentleman is always active about Indian bills, naturally I am concerned about his bill.

Mr. COCHRAN. I do not know that it would apply to Indian claims, but the gentleman knows the Indians cannot sue the Government without the Government's consent. This is the reason Members come here asking for the passage of jurisdictional bills.

Mr. O'CONNOR. What is the gentleman's opinion on this question; suppose we pass the gentleman's bill; would that foreclose any further action on the part of Congress in passing jurisdictional bills?

Mr. COCHRAN. Absolutely not. It would have no bearing on the passage of any jurisdictional act. There is no connection whatever between this bill and a jurisdictional bill granting the Indians the right to go to the Court of Claims, or between this bill and any cases already pending there.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Does not the gentleman believe his bill is of sufficient importance that it should require consideration by the House before being passed?

Mr. COCHRAN. I may say that the Comptroller General has recommended this bill annually. He states that a very large amount of money is being spent in investigating these claims that should be saved. We provide a 6-year statute of limitations on the right of veterans to sue the Government under their war-risk insurance. If we can deny a man who has fought for his country the right to file a claim against the Government after 6 years, then we ought to be able to deny to other citizens the right to file claims that are 100 years old; 10 years is certainly reasonable. Let me say again to the gentleman that this has absolutely no bearing upon any jurisdictional acts granting Indians the right to go to the Court of Claims.

Mr. O'CONNOR. I do not believe we should deny the veteran or any other person the right to present his claim after 6 or 10 years, and therefore, Mr. Speaker, I object.

Mr. COCHRAN. The law affecting the veteran's right to file claims is already in the statute books. This bill does not affect that statute.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Then why does the gentleman want to pass this bill?

Mr. COCHRAN. To outlaw all claims against the Government after a period of 10 years.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Montana objects. Is there further objection?

Mr. KRAMER. I object, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Three objections are required. The Clerk will report the bill.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That every claim or demand against the United States cognizable by the General Accounting Office under section 305 of the Budget and Accounting Act of June 10, 1921 (42 Stat. 24), and the act of April 10, 1928 (45 Stat. 413), shall be forever barred unless such claim, bearing the signature and address of the claimant or of an authorized attorney, shall be received in said Office within 10 full years after the date such claim first accrued: *Provided,* That when a claim of any person serving in the military or naval forces of the United States accrues in time of war, or when war intervenes within 5 years after its accrual, such claim may be presented within 5 years after peace is established.

SEC. 2. Whenever any claim barred by section 1 shall be received in the General Accounting Office, it shall be returned to the claimant with a copy of this act, and such action shall be a complete response without further communication.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. WOLCOTT: On page 1, line 8, after "authorized", insert "agent or."

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I have offered this amendment to the bill, to have the words "agent or" inserted after the word "authorized," in line 8, because there may be some legal question as to whether the word "attorney" includes "agent," or whether "agent" includes "attorney." This is merely clarifying language so that if you are not an attorney you may be authorized to act as an agent for the individual who makes the claim, and the claim would have the same status as if it had been filed by the individual or by an attorney.

Mr. COCHRAN. I have no objection to the amendment, Mr. Speaker.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AMENDMENT OF CROP-LOAN LAW

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 7878, to amend the crop-loan law relating to the lien imposed thereunder, and for other purposes.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

DISCRIMINATION AGAINST GRADUATES OF CERTAIN SCHOOLS

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 1610, to prevent discrimination against graduates of certain schools, and those acquiring their legal education in law offices, in the making of appointments to Government positions the qualifications for which include legal training or legal experience.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, it seems to me this bill should come up and be considered under a rule of the House. It is a very important measure. It may be very far reaching. I believe the Members have a right to free and open discussion of the bill. The lawyers of the Government have the handling of claims and the protection of the rights of the Government in cases involving millions of dollars, and also Mr. Justice Reed's Committee on Civil Service Improvement has not yet sent in a report. That committee was appointed and is giving extensive study to the problem of legal positions in the Government. I think we should wait until after that time before acting on this bill, and therefore I shall be obliged to object.

Mr. ELLIS and Mr. LEWIS of Colorado also objected, and the bill was stricken from the calendar.

MILEAGE TABLES FOR THE UNITED STATES ARMY AND OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 506, relating to mileage tables for the United States Army and other Government agencies, and to mileage allowances for persons employed in the offices of Members of House and Senate.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

DELAWARE TRIBE OF INDIANS

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 6535, authorizing an appropriation for payment to the Delaware Tribe of Indians on account of permanent annuities under treaty provision.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

AMENDMENT OF LAWS GOVERNING FEDERAL PRISONERS

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 7343, to amend certain laws governing Federal prisoners and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the act of July 3, 1926 (44 Stat. 901; U. S. C., title 18, sec. 746), be amended to read as follows:

"That on the discharge from any institution of any person convicted under the laws of the United States he shall be furnished with transportation to the place of conviction or place of bona fide residence within the United States at the time of his commitment under sentence of the court, or to such place within the United States as may be authorized by the Attorney General. In the direction of the Attorney General, he may also be furnished with suitable clothing and an amount of money not to exceed \$20. For the furnishing of such clothing and money charge shall be made and allowed in the accounts of the said institution with the United States."

SEC. 2. Section 3 of the act of May 13, 1930 (46 Stat. 272; U. S. C., title 18, sec. 723c), is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 3. The said Board, or any member thereof, shall hereafter have the exclusive authority to issue warrants for the retaking of any United States prisoner who has violated his parole. The unexpired term of imprisonment of any such prisoner shall begin to run from the date he is returned to the custody of the Attorney General under said warrant, and the time the prisoner was on parole shall not diminish the time he was originally sentenced to serve."

SEC. 3. Section 5 of the act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. 820; U. S. C., title 18, sec. 718), is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 5. That any officer of any Federal, penal, or correctional institution or any Federal officer authorized to serve criminal process within the United States, to whom such warrant shall be delivered, is authorized and required to execute such warrant by taking such prisoner and returning him to the custody of the Attorney General. All necessary expenses incurred in the administration of this act shall be paid out of the appropriation for the institution in connection with which such expense was incurred, and such appropriation is hereby made available therefor."

SEC. 4. Section 6 of the act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. 820; U. S. C., title 18, sec. 719), is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 6. When a prisoner has been retaken upon a warrant issued by the Board of Parole, he shall be given an opportunity to appear before said Board of Parole, a member thereof, or an examiner designated by the Board. The said Board may then, or at any time in its discretion, revoke the order and terminate such parole or modify the terms and conditions thereof. If such order of parole shall be revoked and the parole so terminated, the said prisoner shall serve the remainder of the sentence originally imposed; and the time the prisoner was out on parole shall not be taken into account to diminish the time for which he was sentenced."

SEC. 5. Section 5296 of the Revised Statutes (U. S. C., title 18, sec. 641) is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 5296. When a poor convict, sentenced by any court of the United States to be imprisoned and pay a fine, or fine and costs, or to pay a fine, or fine and costs, has been confined in prison 30 days, solely for the nonpayment of such fine, or fine and costs, such convict may make application in writing to any commissioner of the United States court in the district where he is imprisoned setting forth his inability to pay such fine, or fine and costs, and after notice to the district attorney of the United States, who may appear, offer evidence, and be heard, the commissioner shall proceed to hear and determine the matter. If on examination it shall appear to him that such convict is unable to pay such fine, or fine and costs, and that he has not any property exceeding \$20 in value, except such as is by law exempt from being taken on execution for debt, the commissioner shall administer to him the following oath: 'I do solemnly swear that I have not any property, real or personal,

to the amount of \$20, except such as is by law exempt from being taken on civil process for debt by the laws of (naming the State where oath is administered); and that I have no property in any way conveyed or concealed, or in any way disposed of, for my future use or benefit. So help me God.' Upon taking such oath such convict shall be discharged; and the commissioner shall give to the keeper of the jail a certificate setting forth the facts. In case the convict is found by the commissioner to possess property valued at an amount in excess of said exemption, nevertheless, if the Attorney General finds that the retention by such convict of all of such property is reasonably necessary for his support or that of his family, such convict shall be released without further imprisonment solely for the nonpayment of such fine, or fine and costs; or if he finds that the retention by such convict of any part of such property is reasonably necessary for his support or that of his family, such convict shall be released without further imprisonment solely for nonpayment of such fine or fine and costs upon payment on account of his fine and costs, of that portion of his property in excess of the amount found to be reasonably necessary for his support or that of his family."

Sec. 6. Section 7 of the act of May 14, 1930 (46 Stat. 326; U. S. C., title 18, sec. 753f), is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 7. Hereafter all persons convicted of an offense against the United States shall be committed, for such terms of imprisonment as the court may direct, to the custody of the Attorney General of the United States or his authorized representative, who shall designate the places of confinement where the sentences of all such persons shall be served. Two or more sentences of imprisonment imposed upon different counts of the same indictment or of the same information, or on different indictments or informations, may be served in the same institution, regardless of the length of the several sentences and irrespective of whether they are to be served concurrently or consecutively. The Attorney General may designate any available, suitable, and appropriate institutions, whether maintained by the Federal Government or otherwise, or whether within or without the judicial district in which the person was convicted. The Attorney General is also authorized to order the transfer of any person held under authority of any United States statute from one institution to another if in his judgment it shall be for the well-being of the prisoner or relieve overcrowded or unhealthful conditions in the institution where such prisoner is confined or for other reasons."

Sec. 7. The act of May 14, 1930 (46 Stat. 325; U. S. C., title 18 sec. 753j), as amended, is amended by inserting after section 11 the following section:

"Sec. 12. Officers and employees of the Bureau of Prisons of the Department of Justice are empowered to make arrests without warrant for violations of any of the provisions of sections 9, 10, and 11 of this act if the person making the arrest has reasonable grounds to believe that the person so arrested is guilty of such offense, and if there is likelihood of the person escaping before a warrant can be obtained for his arrest. If the person so arrested is a fugitive from custody, he shall be returned to custody, and all other persons so arrested shall immediately be taken before a committing officer. Officers and employees of the said Bureau of Prisons are authorized and empowered to carry firearms under such rules and regulations as the Attorney General may prescribe."

With the following committee amendments:

Pages 1 and 2, strike out all of section 1 of the bill from page 1, line 3, to page 2, line 5, inclusive.

Page 2, on line 6, strike out "Sec. 2" and insert in lieu thereof the word "That."

Page 2, line 17, strike out "Sec. 3" and insert in lieu thereof "Sec. 2."

Page 3, line 5, strike out "Sec. 4" and insert in lieu thereof "Sec. 3."

Page 3, line 20, strike out "Sec. 5" and insert in lieu thereof "Sec. 4."

Pages 5 and 6, strike out all of section 6 of the bill from page 5, line 12, to page 6, line 12, inclusive.

Page 6, line 13, strike out "Sec. 7" and insert in lieu thereof "Sec. 5."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time; was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FOREIGN EXHIBITORS AT THE GOLDEN GATE INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION

The Clerk called the next business, House Joint Resolution 433, to protect the copyrights and patents of foreign exhibitors at the Golden Gate International Exposition, to be held at San Francisco, Calif., in 1940.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the joint resolution as follows:

Resolved, etc., That the Librarian of Congress and the Commissioner of Patents are hereby authorized and directed to establish branch offices under the direction of the Register of Copyrights and the Commissioner of Patents, respectively, in suitable quarters on the grounds of the Golden Gate International Exposition, to be held at San Francisco, Calif., in 1940, under the direction of the San Francisco Bay Exposition, a California corporation, said quar-

ters to be furnished free of charge by said corporation, said offices to be established at such time as may, upon 60 days' advance notice, in writing, to the Register of Copyrights and the Commissioner of Patents, respectively, be requested by said San Francisco Bay Exposition, but not earlier than April 1, 1940, and to be maintained until the close to the general public of said exposition; and the proprietor of any foreign copyright, or any certificate of trademark registration, or letters patent of invention, design, or utility model issued by any foreign government protecting any trademark, apparatus, device, machine, process, method, composition of matter, design, or manufactured article imported for exhibition and exhibited at said exposition may, upon presentation of proof of such proprietorship satisfactory to the Register of Copyrights or the Commissioner of Patents, as the case may be, obtain without charge and without prior examination as to novelty, a certificate from such branch office, which shall be prima facie evidence in the Federal courts of such proprietorship, the novelty of the subject matter covered by any such certificate to be determined by a Federal court in case an action or suit is brought based thereon; and said branch offices shall keep registers of all such certificates issued by them, which shall be open to public inspection.

At the close of said Golden Gate International Exposition the register of certificates of the copyright registrations aforesaid shall be deposited in the Copyright Office in the Library of Congress at Washington, D. C., and the register of all other certificates of registrations aforesaid shall be deposited in the United States Patent Office at Washington, D. C., and there preserved for future reference. Certified copies of any such certificates shall, upon request, be furnished by the Register of Copyrights or the Commissioner of Patents, as the case may be, either during or after said exposition, and at the rates charged by such officials for certified copies of other matter; and any such certified copies shall be admissible in evidence in lieu of the original certificates of any Federal court.

Sec. 2. It shall be unlawful for any person without authority of the proprietor thereof to copy, republish, imitate, reproduce, or practice at any time during the period specified in section 6 hereof, any subject matter protected by registration as aforesaid at either of the branch offices at said exposition which shall be imported for exhibition at said exposition, and there exhibited and which is substantially different in a copyright, trademark, or patent sense, as the case may be, from anything publicly used, described in a printed publication or otherwise known in the United States of America prior to such registration at either of said branch offices as aforesaid; and any person who shall infringe upon the rights thus protected under this act shall be liable—

(a) To an injunction restraining such infringement issued by any Federal court having jurisdiction of the defendant;

(b) To pay to the proprietor such damages as the proprietor may have suffered due to such infringement, as well as all the profits which the infringer may have made by reason of such infringement, and in proving profits the plaintiff shall be required to prove sales only and the defendant shall be required to prove every element of cost which he claims, or in lieu of actual damages and profits such damages as to the court shall appear to be just;

(c) To deliver upon an oath, to be impounded during the pendency of the act, upon such terms and conditions as the court may prescribe, all articles found by the court after a preliminary hearing to infringe the rights herein protected; and

(d) To deliver upon an oath, for destruction, all articles found by the court at final hearing to infringe the rights herein protected.

Sec. 3. Any person who willfully and for profit shall infringe any right protected under this act, or who shall knowingly and willfully aid or abet such infringement, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment for not exceeding 1 year or by a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 4. All the acts, regulations, and provisions which apply to protecting copyrights, trademarks, designs, and patents for inventions or discoveries not inconsistent with the provisions of this act shall apply to certificates issued pursuant to this act, but no notice of copyright on the work shall be required for protection hereunder.

Sec. 5. Nothing contained in this act shall bar or prevent the proprietor of the subject matter covered by any certificate issued pursuant to this act from obtaining protection for such subject matter under the provisions of the copyright, trademark, or patent laws of the United States of America, as the case may be, in force prior hereto, and upon making application and complying with the provisions prescribed by such laws; and nothing contained in this act shall prevent, lessen, impeach, or avoid any remedy at law or in equity under any certificate of copyright registration, certificate of trademark registration, or letters patent for inventions or discoveries or designs issued under the copyright, trademark, or patent laws of the United States of America, as the case may be, in force prior hereto, and which any owner thereof and of a certificate issued thereon pursuant to this act might have had if this act had not been passed, but such owner shall not twice recover the damages he has sustained or the profit made by reason of any infringement thereof.

Sec. 6. The rights protected under the provisions of this act as to any copyright, trademark, apparatus, device, machine, process, method, composition of matter, design, or manufactured article imported for exhibition at said Golden Gate International Exposition shall begin on the date the same is placed on exhibition at said exposition and shall continue for a period of 6 months from the date of the closing to the general public of said exposition.

Sec. 7. All necessary expenses incurred by the United States in carrying out the provisions of this act shall be reimbursed to the Government of the United States by the San Francisco Bay Exposition, under regulations to be prescribed by the Librarian of Congress and the Commissioner of Patents, respectively; and receipts from such reimbursements shall be deposited as refunds to the appropriations from which such expenses were paid.

Sec. 8. Section 6 of Public Resolution No. 35, of the Seventy-fifth Congress, approved May 28, 1937, is hereby amended by adding thereto at the end thereof immediately before the period the words "in 1940."

With the following committee amendments:

Section 2, page 4, lines 14 and 19, strike out "upon an" and insert "up on."

Section 2, page 4, line 15, strike out "act" and insert "action."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

LEASING OF RESTRICTED ALLOTMENTS OF DECEASED INDIANS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 8024) to provide for the leasing of restricted allotments of deceased Indians in certain circumstances, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

UNIVERSITY OF NEW MEXICO

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 5961), granting to the regents of the University of New Mexico the right to alienate certain lands conveyed to them under authority of the act of Congress, approved August 19, 1935 (Public, No. 284, 74th Cong.), in exchange for an equivalent amount of land more expediently situated.

There being no objection the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the regents of the University of New Mexico be, and they are hereby, authorized to convey to the Santa Ana Pueblo that certain portion of the lands patented to them under authority of the act of Congress, approved August 19, 1935 (Public, No. 284, 74th Cong.), described as follows:

A strip of land one hundred feet wide extending along the north and west boundaries of the northwest quarter section 30, and a strip of land one hundred feet wide extending along the north boundary of lot 7, section 30, all in township 13 north, range 4 east, New Mexico principal meridian, New Mexico, these tracts comprising thirteen and three-tenths acres, more or less;

That the pueblo of Santa Ana, a community of Pueblo Indians residing in New Mexico with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, is hereby authorized to convey to the regents of the University of New Mexico and the said regents of the University of New Mexico are hereby authorized to accept from the said Santa Ana Pueblo in exchange for the aforesaid lands, the lands described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the south boundary of the El Ranchito grant, which is also on the west bank of the Rio Grande, township 13 north, range 4 east; thence north eighty-nine degrees fifty-nine minutes west one hundred and twenty-eight feet to a point on the said south boundary of the El Ranchito grant; thence north sixteen degrees forty minutes east two thousand three hundred and eighty-seven and nine-tenths feet to a point on the west boundary of the El Ranchito grant; thence north eight degrees fifty minutes east one thousand six hundred and forty-two and seven-tenths feet to a point on the west boundary of the El Ranchito grant; and which is nine hundred and forty-nine and nine-tenths feet south eight degrees fifty minutes west from the section line between sections 30 and 19 of township 13 north, range 4 east; thence south sixty-three degrees forty minutes east to the west bank of the Rio Grande; thence in a southerly direction along the west bank of the Rio Grande to the place of beginning, and containing eleven and eight-tenths acres, more or less: *Provided*, That any lands conveyed to the pueblo of Santa Ana pursuant to the provisions of this act shall acquire the same legal status as those lands now owned by the pueblo, which may be conveyed to the regents of the University of New Mexico pursuant hereto.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 2, line 9, after the words "New Mexico", add a comma.

Page 2, line 14, strike out all language following the word "lands" down to the word "*Provided*", line 8, page 3, and in lieu thereof insert the following: "lots three and six and that portion of lot two, section thirty, township 13 north, range 4 east, New Mexico principal meridian, New Mexico, lying south of a line beginning at a point on the west boundary of lot two, north eight degrees fifty minutes east six hundred and ninety-two and eight-tenths

feet from an angle point one on the west boundary of the El Ranchito grant and bearing south sixty-three degrees forty minutes east to the west bank of the Rio Grande, containing a total area of eleven and eight-tenths acres, more or less."

The committee amendments were agreed to, and the bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting to the regents of the University of New Mexico the right to alienate certain lands conveyed to them under authority of the act of Congress, approved August 19, 1935 (49 Stat. 659), in exchange for an equivalent amount of land more expediently situated."

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

AMENDING COPYRIGHT LAW

The Clerk called the bill (S. 547) to amend section 23 of the act of March 4, 1909, relating to copyrights.

There being no objection the Clerk read the bill as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 23 of the act of March 4, 1909 (35 Stat. 1080; U. S. C., title 17, sec. 23), is hereby amended by deleting from the second proviso clause thereof the words "when such contribution has been separately registered."

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ASSISTANT SURGEONS FOR TEMPORARY SERVICE, NAVY MEDICAL CORPS

The Clerk called the bill (S. 2284) to amend the act of May 4, 1898 (30 Stat. 369), so as to authorize the President to appoint 100 acting assistant surgeons for temporary service.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the consideration of the bill?

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the right to object, and until I know something about the bill, I am constrained to object.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will read the report, I am sure he will get the information he desires. The purpose of the bill is to permit the President to appoint temporarily 100 positions in the Medical Corps of the Navy with the rank of junior lieutenant. They will be kept there a probationary period, approximately 18 months, and from them they will cull out the officers they need, to put into the permanent organization of the Medical Corps. It does not increase the Medical Corps at all. The Medical Corps is not being increased over the number permitted by law by doing this. It is a better method to obtain the personnel.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the act of May 4, 1898, entitled "An act making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, and for other purposes" (30 Stat. 369), is hereby amended so that the last paragraph of the appropriation for the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery (30 Stat. 380), to which provides as follows: "The President is hereby authorized to appoint for temporary service 25 acting assistant surgeons, who shall have the relative rank and compensation of assistant surgeons", shall read as follows: "The President is hereby authorized to appoint for temporary service 100 acting assistant surgeons, who shall have the rank and compensation of assistant surgeons."

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following amendment, which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. WOLCOTT: Page 1, line 8, after the parenthesis, strike out the remainder of line 8; and strike out lines 9, 10, 11, and through the word "surgeons", line 1, page 2.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, as I understand it, the purpose of that amendment is to make the bill show exactly what the amendment is?

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Speaker, it seems to me it is redundancy to begin with, and that we are adopting an entirely different policy in respect to the amendment of bills. I do not know of any bill which has ever been amended since I have been here wherein you set out the language of existing

law, and then set out the new language. You amend the bill by amending the last paragraph of the bill, so that it shall read in a particular manner. I do not like to see a practice grow up on the floor here whereby we recite the language of existing law and then set forth the new language, because it is not only redundant, but it is very confusing to have the language of the old law set out in the new law, as it becomes a part of the law and to the person who reads as he runs, he might confuse the existing law with the new law.

It is hereby amended so that the last paragraph of the appropriation for the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, etc.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. That is right.

Mr. WOLCOTT. My point is that you set forth in the amendment the existing law and then you set forth entirely different language.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. No doubt, when the bill was prepared by the Judge Advocate General's Office, they had that thought in mind to carry out in the bill the Ramseyer rule, which it does in the bill. This is a Senate bill that was sent up.

Mr. WOLCOTT. There is nothing in the Ramseyer rule to indicate that existing law shall be set out in a new statute. Under the Ramseyer rule, it should be in the report.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. I have no objection to it, provided it shows that the act is now being amended, which permits the President "is hereby authorized to appoint for temporary service 100 assistant acting surgeons."

Mr. WOLCOTT. I do not see how there could be any question as to what act or what paragraph is being amended. The bill is very clear and sets forth the new language. I think until the House, by rule, adopts a new policy with respect to the amendment of existing law we should adhere to the present practice, regardless of whether the Judge Advocate General wants it or not.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Speaker, I trust that since the gentleman has called attention to this law he will allow the bill to go through in its present phraseology, with the assurance that in the future any bills that have a bearing on this will be in accordance with his line of thought, because I do not want to have to go to conference on this bill. It may upset exactly what the bill wants in connection with it. By a hasty examination of the amendment, it might be prejudicial to the bill, and I trust the gentleman will let it go through this time, with the assurance that bills of this kind in the future will be in accordance with his line of thought.

Mr. WOLCOTT. I may say that the reason I offered this amendment is because I have noticed a tendency in bills which have been introduced, now being considered by committees, to change the established policy of the House in this respect. I think we should have it decided today as to whether we want to change a policy which has been in existence as long as this Congress, respecting amendments of acts. If there is any particular reason why this should be put in, and it goes to the Senate and they convince the gentleman, I am sure the House will accept the Senate amendment to that effect.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. It does not go to the merits of the matter. It is a matter of form.

Mr. WOLCOTT. It is perfectly innocuous.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. I have no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the amendment will be agreed to.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AMENDING ACT RELATIVE TO PAYMENT OF COMMUTED RATIONS OF ENLISTED MEN

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 3012, to amend the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, and for other pur-

poses," approved July 1, 1902 (32 Stat. 662), relative to the payment of the commuted rations of enlisted men.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, and for other purposes," approved July 1, 1902 (32 Stat. 662), insofar as the provisions thereof are embodied in section 908 of title 34 of the United States Code, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Money accruing from the commuted rations of enlisted men legally assigned to duty with officers' or other messes, afloat or ashore, may be paid under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy."

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SALE OF CERTAIN SURPLUS LAND AT BREMERTON, WASH.

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 7081, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to sell certain surplus land owned by the United States in Bremerton, Wash.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Navy is authorized to sell at such price as he shall deem reasonable, and in connection with such sale to convey, all the right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the east 9-foot strip of lot 47, block 14, original plat of Bremerton, Kitsap County, Wash.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to sell certain surplus land owned by the United States in Bremerton, Wash."

BULL LAKE DAM, RIVERTON IRRIGATION PROJECT, WYOMING

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 2843, granting easements on Indian lands of the Wind River or Shoshone Indian Reservation, Wyo., for dam-site and reservoir purposes in connection with the Riverton reclamation project.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That there is hereby granted to the United States and its assigns, including its successors in control of the operation and maintenance of the Riverton reclamation project, Wyoming, a flowage easement and an easement for a dam site, together with all rights and privileges incident to the use and enjoyment of said easements, over tribal and allotted lands of the Wind River or Shoshone Indian Reservation within that part of said reservation required for the construction of the Bull Lake Dam and Reservoir on Bull Lake Creek, a tributary of the Wind River, in connection with the Riverton reclamation project, Wyoming, and for the impounding of approximately 155,000 acre-feet of water, including a 10-foot freeboard: *Provided,* That in consideration of the said rights insofar as they affect tribal lands there shall be deposited into the Treasury of the United States pursuant to the provisions of the act of May 17, 1926 (44 Stat. 560), for credit to the Shoshone and Arapaho Indians of the Wind River Reservation the sum of \$6,500, from moneys appropriated for the construction of the said Bull Lake Dam and Reservoir, and the said sum when so credited shall draw interest at the rate of 4 percent per annum.

Sec. 2. That compensation to the individual Indian owners of the allotted lands within the area described in section 1 shall be made from moneys appropriated for the construction of the Bull Lake Dam and Reservoir at the appraised value of the easements: *Provided,* That should any individual Indian not agree to accept the appraised value of the easement as it affects his land the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to acquire such easement by condemnation proceedings.

Sec. 3. The easements herein granted shall not interfere with the use by the Indians of the Wind River or Shoshone Indian Reservation of the lands herein dealt with and the waters of Bull Lake Creek and the reservoir insofar as the use by the Indians shall not be inconsistent with the use of said lands for reservoir purposes.

Sec. 4. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to perform any and all acts and to prescribe such regulations as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PURCHASING OF CLOTHING AND OTHER SUPPLIES ISSUED TO VETERANS

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 7660, to amend section 35B of the United States Criminal Code to prohibit purchase or receipt in pledge of clothing and other supplies issued to veterans maintained in Veterans' Administration facilities.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 35B of the Criminal Code of the United States, as amended by the act of June 18, 1934 (ch. 587, 48

Stat. 996), and Public Law No. 465, Seventy-fifth Congress, third session, April 4, 1938 (52 Stat. 957), as contained in United States Code, title 18, section 86, is hereby amended to read as follows: "Whoever shall purchase, or receive in pledge from any person any arms, equipment, ammunition, clothing, military stores, or other property furnished by the United States under a clothing allowance or otherwise, to any soldier, sailor, officer, cadet, or midshipman in the military or naval service of the United States or of the National Guard or Naval Militia, or to any person accompanying, serving, or retained with the land or naval forces and subject to military or naval law; or to any former member of such military or naval service at or by any hospital, home, or facility maintained by the United States; having knowledge or reason to believe that the property has been taken from the possession of the United States or furnished by the United States under such allowance, or otherwise, shall be fined not more than \$500 or imprisoned not more than 2 years, or both."

With the following committee amendment:

On page 1, line 6, after the abbreviation "Stat.," strike out the figures "957" and insert "197."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

JURISDICTION OF UNITED STATES COURTS OVER CRIMES COMMITTED ON CERTAIN FEDERAL RESERVATIONS

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 8119, to amend the Criminal Code so as to confer concurrent jurisdiction on courts of the United States over crimes committed on certain Federal reservations.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 272, paragraph Third of the Criminal Code (act of Mar. 4, 1909, sec. 272; 35 Stat. 1143; U. S. C., title 18, sec. 451) be amended to read as follows:

"Third. When committed within or on any lands reserved or acquired for the use of the United States, and under the exclusive or concurrent jurisdiction thereof, or any place purchased or otherwise acquired by the United States by consent of the legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of a fort, magazine, arsenal, dockyard, or other needful building."

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

OIL PORTRAIT OF CHARLES MOORE

The Clerk called the next business, House Joint Resolution 448, authorizing the Joint Committee on the Library to procure an oil portrait of Charles Moore.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the resolution as follows:

Resolved, etc., That the Joint Committee on the Library is hereby authorized to procure an oil portrait of Charles Moore, former Chairman of the Commission of Fine Arts, for the Smithsonian Institution, to be painted by an American artist, at a cost not to exceed \$2,500. The committee shall have the advice of the Commission of Fine Arts in accordance with the act of Congress approved May 17, 1910.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 2008, to increase the lump-sum payment made under the Workmen's Compensation Act in cases of permanent total disability suffered prior to February 12, 1927.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in all cases of permanent total disability of an employee of the United States, where such disability occurred prior to February 12, 1927, and such employee accepted a lump-sum payment in accordance with the provisions of section 14 of the act entitled "An act to provide compensation for employees of the United States suffering injuries while in the performance of their duties, and for other purposes," approved September 7, 1916, such employee, if alive upon the date of enactment of this act, shall be entitled to receive the difference between the amount of the lump-sum payment received and the amount he would have received if, in computing the present value of future payments in accordance with the provisions of such section 14, the amount of so many of such future payments as would have become payable after February 12, 1927, had been computed at the rate provided for in said act, as amended by the act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to provide compensation for employees of the United States suffering injuries while in the performance of their duties, and for other purposes,' approved September 7, 1916, and

acts in amendment thereof," approved February 12, 1927: *Provided*, That the age of the employee at the date of enactment of said act of February 12, 1927, shall be used in computing the amount of payments under this section: *Provided further*, That in computing the amount of so many of such future payments as would have become due from April 1, 1933, to March 31, 1935, both inclusive, deductions shall be made at the rate or rates provided in the act entitled "An act to maintain the credit of the United States Government," approved March 20, 1933, and acts in amendment thereof.

SEC. 2. All claims for increased payments under this act shall be filed with the United States Employees' Compensation Commission within 1 year from the date of its enactment.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

OPERATION OF STATUTES OF LIMITATIONS IN CERTAIN CASES

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 4828, to amend the law limiting the operation of statutes of limitations in certain cases.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 1 of the act entitled "An act to limit the operation of statutes of limitations in certain cases," approved May 10, 1934 (48 Stat. 772; U. S. C., title 18, sec. 587), be, and it is hereby, amended to read as follows:

"That whenever an indictment is found defective or insufficient for any cause, after the period prescribed by the applicable statute of limitations has expired, a new indictment may be returned not later than the end of the next succeeding term of such court, regular or special, following the term at which such indictment was found defective or insufficient, during which a grand jury thereof shall be in session."

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PRIVILEGE OF RETIREMENT EXTENDED TO CERTAIN DISTRICT JUDGES

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 5292, to extend the privilege of retirement to the judges of the District Court for the District of Alaska, the District Court of the United States for Puerto Rico, the District Court of the Virgin Islands, the United States District Court for the District of the Canal Zone, and the United States Court for China.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the act entitled "An act relating to the retirement of the justices of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Hawaii and judges of the United States District Court for the Territory of Hawaii," approved May 31, 1938 (Public, No. 566, 75th Cong.), be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

"That every justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Hawaii, and every judge of the United States District Court for the Territory of Hawaii, the District Court for the District of Alaska, the District Court of the United States for Puerto Rico, the District Court of the Virgin Islands, the United States District Court for the District of the Canal Zone, and the United States Court for China may hereafter retire after attaining the age of 70 years. If such justice or judge retires after having served as a justice or judge of any of the aforementioned courts for a period or periods aggregating 10 years or more, whether continuously or not, he shall receive annually in equal monthly installments, during the remainder of his life, a sum equal to such proportion of the salary received by such justice or judge at the date of such retirement as the total of his aggregate years of service bears to the period of 16 years, the same to be paid by the United States in the same manner as the salaries of the aforesaid justices and judges: *Provided, however*, That in no event shall the sum received by any such justice or judge hereunder be in excess of the salary of such justice or judge at the date of such retirement.

"SEC. 2. In computing the years of service under this act, service in any of the aforesaid courts shall be included whether such service be continuous or not and whether rendered before or after the enactment hereof. The terms 'retire' and 'retirement' as used in this act shall mean and include retirement, resignation, failure of reappointment upon the expiration of the term of office of an incumbent, or removal by the President of the United States upon the sole ground of mental or physical disability."

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GRADING AND CLASSIFICATION OF CLERKS IN FOREIGN SERVICE

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 8446, to amend the act entitled "An act for the grading and classification of clerks in the Foreign Service of the United States of America, and providing compensation therefor," approved February 23, 1931, as amended.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the act entitled "An act for the grading and classification of clerks in the Foreign Service of the United States of America, and providing compensation therefor," approved February 23, 1931, as amended, be, and the same is hereby, amended as follows: Section 26 (e) of said act, as amended by the act of April 24, 1939, is amended to read as follows:

"(e) The annuity of a retired Foreign Service officer shall be equal to 2 percent of his average annual basic salary for the 10 years next preceding the date of retirement, multiplied by the number of years of service not exceeding 30 years and in determining the aggregate period of service upon which the annuity is to be based, the fractional part of a month, if any, in the total service shall be eliminated: *Provided*, That at the time of his retirement a Foreign Service officer, if the husband of a wife to whom he has been married for at least 5 years, may elect to receive a reduced annuity and designate his wife as his beneficiary, to whom will be paid any portion up to two-thirds of his reduced annuity, at the option of the officer, as long as she may live after his death: *Provided, however*, That the annuity payable to the widow shall in no case exceed 25 percent of the officer's annual basic salary for the 10 years next preceding the date of retirement. If the age of the officer is less than the age of the wife or exceeds her age by not more than 8 years, the annuity of the officer will be reduced by an amount equal to one-half the annuity which he elects to have paid to his widow. If the age of the officer exceeds the age of the wife by more than 8 years, the annuity of the officer will be reduced by an amount equal to one-half the annuity which he elects to have paid to his widow plus an additional reduction equal to 2 percent of such widow's annuity for each year, or fraction thereof, that the difference in age exceeds 8: *Provided further*, That the officer may at his option also elect to have his annuity reduced by an additional 5 percent of the amount which he elects to have paid to his widow, with a provision that, from and after the death of his wife, if the officer shall survive her, the annuity payable to the officer shall be that amount which would have been payable if no option had been elected: *Provided further*, That a retired officer who is receiving an annuity on the effective date of this act, if the husband of a wife to whom he was married at the time of his retirement and for a total period of at least 5 years, shall be entitled under the same terms and conditions set forth above, to elect to receive a reduced annuity, a portion of which will be continued on his death throughout the life of his surviving widow, but all such elections by retired officers shall be made within 6 months following the effective date of this act, and they shall all be effective on the same date, to be prescribed by the President: *And provided further*, That no increases in annuities under this act shall operate retroactively and nothing in this act shall be interpreted as reducing the rate of the annuity received by any retired officer on the effective date of this act, unless the officer voluntarily elects to receive a reduced annuity as provided herein."

Sec. 2. The provisions of section 1 of this act shall be construed and interpreted in every respect as having been in effect on and after July 1, 1939 (the effective date of the act of April 24, 1939, which it amends), and, accordingly, any retired officer is hereby authorized to avail himself of the benefits of these provisions, as follows:

(a) A retired officer who elected to receive a reduced annuity and a life annuity payable to his surviving widow as provided in section 26 (e) of the act of February 23, 1931, as amended by the act of April 24, 1939, is hereby authorized, within 6 months of the effective date of this act, to amend such election in accordance with the additional provisions of the aforesaid section 26 (e) as established by section 1 of this act and to change the amount thereof within the limitations established by these provisions: *Provided*, That such an amended election shall be effective on the 1st day of the calendar month in which the application is filed, except where the wife of such an officer has died since September 1, 1939, the date heretofore fixed in accordance with law as the effective date for such elections, such amended election shall be considered effective as of the latter date.

(b) A retired officer who did not elect to receive a reduced annuity and a life annuity payable to his surviving widow, as provided in section 26 (e) of the act of February 23, 1931, as amended by the act of April 24, 1939, is hereby authorized, within 6 months of the effective date of this act, to make such an election, but only in accordance with the additional provisions of the aforesaid section 26 (e) as provided in section 2 of this act: *Provided*, That such an election shall be effective on the 1st day of the calendar month in which the application is filed.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect on the 1st day of the calendar month following the date of its approval by the President.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CATALINA HIGHWAY, CORONADO NATIONAL FOREST, ARIZ.

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 2152, to protect scenic values along the Catalina Highway within the Coronado National Forest, Ariz.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That hereafter mining locations made under the mining laws of the United States upon lands within 400 feet

of the center line of the Catalina Highway, Coronado National Forest, Ariz., which highway begins at the south boundary of said national forest near the southeast corner of section 7, township 13 south, range 16 east, Gila and Salt River base and meridian, and runs in a general northerly direction for a distance of about 25 miles to Soldier Camp, shall confer on the locator no right to the surface of the land described in his location other than the right to occupy and use, under the rules and regulations relating to the administration of the Coronado National Forest, so much thereof as may be reasonably necessary to carry on prospecting and mining, and shall not authorize the taking of any resource other than the mineral deposits, or the occupancy of said land for any purpose other than prospecting and mining; and each patent issued thereafter under the United States mining laws upon a mineral location made upon lands within 400 feet of said center line shall convey title only to the mineral deposits within said land and the right, subject to rules and regulations relating to the national forests, to occupy and use the surface of the land for prospecting and mining only: *Provided*, That valid mining claims within said lands existing on the date of enactment of this act and thereafter maintained in compliance with the laws under which they were initiated and the laws of the State of Arizona may be perfected in accordance with the laws under which they were initiated.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PROPERTY FELONIOUSLY TAKEN FROM FEDERAL BANK

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 8399, to prohibit the receipt, possession, or disposition of money or property feloniously taken from a bank organized or operating under the laws of the United States or any member of the Federal Reserve System.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 2 of the act of May 18, 1934, entitled "An act to provide punishment for certain offenses committed against banks organized or operating under laws of the United States or any member of the Federal Reserve System" (48 Stat. 783; U. S. C., title 12, sec. 583b), as amended, be further amended by adding thereto the following subsection:

"(c) Whoever shall receive, possess, conceal, store, barter, sell, or dispose of any property or money or other thing of value knowing the same to have been taken from a bank in violation of subsection (a) of this section shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than 10 years, or both."

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RICHMOND, FREDERICKSBURG & POTOMAC RAILROAD CO.

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 2992, to authorize an exchange of lands between the Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac Railroad Co. and the United States, at Quantico, Va.

There being no objection the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, authorized to transfer to the Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac Railroad Co., a corporation of the State of Virginia, by appropriate deed of conveyance, free from all encumbrances and without cost to the Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac Railroad Co., all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the following parcels of land contained within the Marine Corps Reservation at Quantico, Va., as indicated by metes and bounds descriptions on blueprint "P. W. Drawing No. 665, approved August 19, 1938," and "Right of Way and Track Map of Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac Railroad Co. V-1/40," both on file in the Navy Department:

Parcel 1. Strip of land approximately ten feet wide and nine hundred feet long adjacent to and along the east side of the right-of-way of the Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac Railroad Co., containing two thousand and sixty-six ten-thousandths of an acre, more or less; and

Parcel 4. A strip of land twenty feet wide and twelve hundred feet long adjacent to and along the east side of the right-of-way of the Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac Railroad Co., containing five thousand and five hundred and nine ten-thousandths of an acre, more or less; in consideration of the transfer to the United States by appropriate deed of conveyance by the Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac Railroad Co., free from all encumbrances, and without cost to the United States, all right, title, and interest of the Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac Railroad Co., to the following parcels of land:

Parcel 2. A strip of land along the west boundary of the Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac Railroad Co. right-of-way between the center line of the old channel of Chopawamsic Creek and the 1877 channel change, containing five and three one-hundredths acres, more or less; and

Parcel 3. A strip of land between the west boundary of the Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac Railroad Co. and the 1877 channel of Chopawamsic Creek, containing nine and forty-eight one-hundredths acres, more or less.

Sec. 2. The Secretary of the Navy is further authorized to acquire on behalf of the United States by purchase, condemnation, or otherwise, all right, title, and interest in any remaining small areas adjoining parcels 2 and 3 and the 1877 channel change of Chopawamsic Creek in order to adjust the boundary line of the Marine Corps Reservation.

Sec. 3. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION FACILITY, TUSKEGEE, ALA.

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 1088, to authorize the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to exchange certain property located at Veterans' Administration facility, Tuskegee, Ala., title to which is now vested in the United States, for certain property of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs is hereby authorized and directed to transfer to the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, Tuskegee Institute, Ala., title to the land described in subsection (a) of this act, now vested in the United States, in exchange for certain property, described in subsection (b) of this act, from the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute.

(a) The following-described property located in the northwest corner of the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section 23, township 17, range 23 east, Macon County, Ala., and being all that portion of the Government reservation lying west of the old Chehaw Road:

Beginning at a point, said point being the northwest corner of the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of said section 23, said point also being the northwest corner of that part of the Government reservation lying west of the old Chehaw Road; thence east along the north line of the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of said section 23, same also being the north line of that part of the Government reservation lying west of the old Chehaw Road, a distance of three and four-tenths chains to a point in the west side of the old Chehaw Road; thence south twenty-five degrees east along the west line of the old Chehaw Road, a distance of three and thirty-four one-hundredths chains to a point, said point being in the southerly boundary line of the Government reservation; thence west along the southerly boundary line of the Government reservation, a distance of four and eighty-one one-hundredths chains to the west line of the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of said section 23; thence north along the west line of the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of said section 23, a distance of three and three one-hundredths chains to the point of beginning, containing, in all, one and twenty-four one-hundredths acres more or less.

(b) The following-described property located in the north half of the southeast quarter of section 23, township 17, range 23 east, Macon County, Ala.:

Beginning at a point, said point being in the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of said section 23, and also being three and three one-hundredths chains south of the east and west half section line of said section 23 and ten and two-tenths chains west of the east line of said section 23, and further being in the south line of the Government reservation as at present constituted; thence south a distance of six and eighty-one one-hundredths chains to a point; thence west a distance of eleven chains to a point, said point being west one and two-tenths chains from the east line of the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of said section 23; thence north a distance of six and eighty-one one-hundredths chains to a point, said point being in the southerly boundary line of the present Government reservation; thence east along the southerly boundary line of the Government reservation a distance of eleven chains to the point of beginning, containing seven and five-tenths acres, more or less.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

TRAVEL EXPENSES FOR VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION BENEFICIARIES

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 2866, to provide for allowance of expenses incurred by Veterans' Administration beneficiaries and their attendants in authorized travel for examination and treatment.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs is hereby authorized, under regulations to be prescribed by the President, to pay the actual necessary expenses of travel, including lodging and subsistence, or in lieu thereof an allowance based upon the mileage traveled, of any person to or from a Veterans' Administration facility, or other place for the purpose of examination, treatment, or care: *Provided*, That payment of mileage upon termination of examination, treatment, or care may be made prior to completion of such travel: *And provided further*, That when any such person requires an attendant other than an

employee of the Veterans' Administration for the performance of such travel, such attendant may be allowed expenses of travel upon a similar basis.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXTENSION OF FRANKING PRIVILEGE TO PAN AMERICAN SANITARY BUREAU

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 8350, permitting official mail of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau to be transmitted in penalty envelopes.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the privilege of the free transmission of official mail matter is hereby extended to the Pan American Sanitary Bureau in the same manner and subject to the same conditions as is provided in the case of official mail matter of the Pan American Union.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXTENDING FRANKING PRIVILEGE TO WIDOWS OF EX-PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 8398, amending acts extending the franking privilege to widows of ex-Presidents of the United States.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the acts of February 1, 1909 (ch. 55, 35 Stat. 591), October 27, 1919 (ch. 84, 41 Stat. 1449), March 4, 1924 (ch. 45, 43 Stat. 1359), June 14, 1930 (ch. 493, 46 Stat. 1906), and June 16, 1934 (ch. 560, 48 Stat. 1395), extending the franking privilege to Frances F. Cleveland (Preston), Mary Lord Harrison, Edith Carow Roosevelt, Edith Bolling Wilson, Helen H. Taft, and Grace G. Coolidge, respectively, are hereby amended by inserting in each of said acts the words "or facsimile thereof" after the words "under her written autograph signature."

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

INCORPORATION OF UNITED SPANISH WAR VETERANS

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 8238, providing for the incorporation of the United Spanish War Veterans.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the organization known as United Spanish War Veterans, with a membership limited to officers, soldiers, and sailors of the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps of the United States of America, including acting assistant surgeons, contract doctors, dentists, veterinary surgeons, officers, and enlisted men in the United States Revenue Cutter Service on vessels temporarily under the control of the War or Navy Department, commissioned medical officers of the United States Marine Hospital Service, officers and enlisted men in the Philippine Scouts and other organizations of native troops maintained by the War Department in the Philippine Islands, paymaster clerks actually on duty in the field or aboard ship who served at any time during the War between the United States of America and the Kingdom of Spain, or at any time during the War for the Suppression of the Insurrection in the Philippine Islands, including the China Relief Expedition, prior to July 4, 1902, and who either have been honorably discharged from the service or still continue in the same, and women who served honorably under contract or by appointment as Army nurses, chief nurses, or superintendents of the Army Nurse Corps at any time between April 21, 1898, and July 4, 1902, is hereby created a body corporate and politic of the District of Columbia, by the name of "United Spanish War Veterans," by which name it shall be a person in law, capable of suing and being sued, and of having and exercising all incidental powers as a litigant or otherwise as if it were a natural person, with power to acquire by purchase, gift, devise, or bequest, and to hold, convey, or otherwise dispose of property, real or personal, as may be necessary to carry into effect the patriotic, fraternal, and charitable purposes of its organization, and to use in carrying out the purposes of the corporation such emblems and badges as it may have heretofore or may hereafter adopt, and generally to do any and all such acts and things as may be necessary and proper in carrying into effect the purposes of the corporation.

Sec. 2. The object and purpose of this corporation shall be to perpetuate the name of United Spanish War Veterans and to preserve in corporate form said organization as now and heretofore maintained and conducted, and to thus provide and continue an agency and instrumentality through and by which its members, for and during the remainder of their natural lives, unite in the fraternal bonds of comradeship; perpetuate the memories of the War with Spain and the campaigns incident thereto; promote peace and good will at home and among all nations; encourage an adequate national defense and protect and preserve our institutions of government. The corporation shall not at any time engage in any business for pecuniary profit and gain.

SEC. 3. The principal office of this corporation shall be kept and maintained in the city of Washington, D. C., but annual or other meetings of its governing body and members may be held in any State of the Union, and the corporation shall have the power to possess and hold property needful or desirable for its objects and purposes anywhere in the United States or any of its Territories or dependencies consistently with the provisions of local laws pertaining thereto.

SEC. 4. The supreme governing and controlling authority in said organization shall be the national encampment thereof, composed of representatives from the several department encampments as are now or may hereafter be organized: *Provided*, That there shall never be any change in the plan of organization of said national encampment that shall materially change its present representative form of government or render possible the concentration of the control thereof in the hands of a limited number or in a self-perpetuating body not representative of the membership at large.

SEC. 5. The qualifications for membership in said organization, except as they are limited by the provisions in section 1 of this act, and the rights and privileges of the members thereof shall be such as are fixed by the constitution and rules and regulations heretofore or hereafter adopted by said national encampment.

SEC. 6. The activities of said corporation shall be exercised through and by the following agencies in accordance with the constitution and rules and regulations now in force or such as may be hereafter enacted by the national encampment thereof, namely:

First. Through the national encampment, its officers, and committees.

2. Through such department encampments as may have been heretofore or as may be hereafter organized, their officers, and committees.

3. Through such camps as may have been heretofore or may be hereafter organized, their officers, and committees.

4. Through such auxiliary organizations by whatever name or designation as have been heretofore or may hereafter be authorized by the national encampment.

Such department encampments and auxiliary organizations shall be subject and subordinate in authority to the national encampment, and such camps shall be also subject to such control exercised through the department encampment and department officers of the particular department to which it belongs.

SEC. 7. Said corporation and its State and local subdivisions shall have the sole and exclusive right to have and to use in carrying out its purposes the name "United Spanish War Veterans."

SEC. 8. The corporate existence of United Spanish War Veterans and the exclusive rights of its surviving members to wear the insignia of membership therein shall terminate only when the last of its members dies: *Provided, however*, That if, at any national encampment hereafter held, a memorial shall be adopted by the vote of three-fourths of the members present reciting that because of the decrease in its membership, or because of the age and infirmity of its surviving members, it no longer is advisable and practicable to hold future annual national encampments, such action shall not operate to deprive said organization of any of its corporate powers; but the government thereof may be modified to provide for such contingency subject to the restrictions contained in section 3 of this act: *Provided further*, That nothing in this act shall in any manner affect the right or the power of such camps or departments to dispose of or otherwise affect the ownership of property held by any camp or department in its own name, nor affect the right of such camps or departments to organize corporations under State laws for the purpose of caring for and disposing of such property.

SEC. 9. The national encampment may, by resolution, provide for the disposition and future ownership of its property and archives, and may declare the event in which such disposition shall become effective and such ownership vested, and a duly authenticated copy of such resolutions shall be filed in the office of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. Upon the happening of the event thus declared, and upon the filing of a petition in said Supreme Court reciting said facts, said court shall take jurisdiction thereof and, upon due proof being made, the court shall enter a decree which shall be effectual to vest title and ownership in accordance with the provisions of such a resolution.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MANIFESTS

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 6751, to repeal certain laws with respect to manifests and vessel permits.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That sections 4349, 4350, 4351, 4352, 4353, 4354, 4355, 4356, 4359, and 4360 of the Revised Statutes of the United States are hereby repealed.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 4, after the figures "4356", insert the figures "4357."

Page 1, line 5, after the word "States", insert "and the act of July 12, 1876 (U. S. C., 1934 ed., title 46, sec. 302)."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SESQUICENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY OF SIGNING OF FIRST UNITED STATES PATENT LAW

The Clerk called the next business, Senate Joint Resolution 206, creating a joint committee to arrange for the celebration of the sesquicentennial anniversary of the signing of the first United States patent law.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the Senate joint resolution as follows:

Whereas there will occur on April 10, 1940, the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of President George Washington's approval of the first act of Congress authorizing and regulating the grant of patents as contemplated in article I, section 8, of the Constitution; and

Whereas the encouragement and the protection thus afforded to discoverers and inventors have both inspired and rewarded their genius to the benefit of this Nation and the whole world; and

Whereas the American patent system inaugurated by this act of Congress has promoted countless applications of the arts and sciences to the needs and well-being of our people and thereby contributed notably to a higher standard of living in our country; and

Whereas it is fitting that the anniversary of the institution of a system so beneficial to the people of the United States should be worthily observed: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, etc., That there is hereby created a joint committee consisting of the chairman of the Senate Committee on Patents, the chairman of the House Committee on Patents, the Secretary of Commerce, the Commissioner of Patents, and five other members to be selected by them, with power and authority to make suitable arrangements for an appropriate observance of the sesquicentennial of the first United States patent law.

SEC. 2. That the President of the United States is requested to set aside April 10, 1940, as Inventors' and Patent Day to invite a general public commemoration of an event which has proved so important and salutary to this Nation.

SEC. 3. That the committee shall present to the Senate and the House of Representatives suggestions for suitable exercises whereby Congress may mark the anniversary.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 2, line 3, strike out "joint committee" and insert "commission."

Page 2, line 16, strike out "committee shall present to the."

Page 2, line 17, strike out "suggestions for" and insert "shall conduct."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The Senate joint resolution was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The title was amended so as to read: "Joint resolution creating a commission to arrange for the celebration of the sesquicentennial anniversary of the signing of the first United States patent law."

INVESTIGATION OF SUPPLY OF TIN

The Clerk called the next business, House Resolution 275.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like some information. A few years ago the gentleman from Florida [Mr. CALDWELL] headed a committee to make a similar investigation.

Mr. BLOOM. That is right. I have discussed this resolution with the gentleman from Florida, who was the first to offer legislation of this kind, and upon whose resolution the original investigation of the committee was undertaken. I may say that the gentleman from Florida [Mr. CALDWELL] has advised me that he is in thorough accord with the purposes of the present resolution and feels that the investigation should be made.

Mr. COCHRAN. I understand the Army, the Navy, and the Department of Commerce have all the information that this resolution calls for.

Mr. BLOOM. No; they never did have the information until the Committee on Foreign Affairs investigated this matter and developed it for them, but that was 5 years ago. What we are trying to do now is bring the information down to date because the conditions and the situation existing

throughout the world are entirely different from what existed in 1935. We made a thorough study and we recommended legislation that was passed, and it has done good work up to now; but in the last 5 years the situation has completely changed, and, as the gentleman knows, we must get most of our tin through England.

There is no one department or branch of the Government that can supply the Congress with complete information about the tin situation. Although the United States is wholly dependent upon foreign nations for its supply of tin, it consumes approximately one-half the world's production. Our normal consumption will run between 60,000 and 90,000 tons per year. In wartime this would be greatly increased. An average approximate peacetime price of tin is not far from \$1,000 per ton, making our annual tin bill between \$60,000,000 and \$90,000,000.

The world production and price of tin are controlled by the International Tin Committee, officially representing the governments of the principal producing nations. The United States must, in effect, pay the price resulting from the committee's control. Frequently these prices bear no relation to the cost of tin production.

More than 4 years have elapsed since the former report of the Foreign Affairs Committee on tin. Our tin situation today is more precarious than ever before. During the past 4 years world conditions and world politics have undergone vital changes which affect unfavorably our already serious situation as regards tin.

Looked at from any point of view, it is high time that this situation was examined. I am not prepared to say whether the departments upon which, under existing law, devolves the duty of attempting to better our situation have done all that could have been done under the circumstances. That is a point which we might well look into also. However, it is not the main point. The outstanding and somewhat alarming fact is that the United States is today totally without any resources of this vital material, and, after more than 2 years of effort, has been unable to strengthen its position. In fact, its position is relatively much worse than it has even been before. It seems to me clearly a responsibility of Congress to act promptly in this matter. It is a problem which must be solved, and the former investigation carried out by the Committee on Foreign Affairs indicates that although difficult, it is by no means impossible of solution.

Aside from the primary consideration, which I have just mentioned, there are secondary aspects of this matter which are only relatively less grave. I refer to the recent action of the International Tin Committee in, without warning, drastically reducing tin quotas of the producing nations for the unquestioned purpose of making the United States pay millions of dollars of their war bills through an increase in the prices we have to pay them for tin. We have seen tin in this country at more than a dollar a pound, forced up by this same or similar agencies. An advance of only 10 cents per pound on the cost of tin we buy, will increase our annual tin bill by more than \$20,000,000. There seems good reason to fear the possibility of advances far greater than this if the present war continues. I think it is worth spending a little time and four or five thousand dollars looking into this situation before it has cost us tens of millions.

There is also a very grave question of the continued exports from this country of both tin and tin-bearing scrap, the latter in the face of legislation which I believe the Congress intended to stop this practice.

The gentleman states that the Army, the Navy, and the Department of Commerce have all the information this resolution calls for. In fairness to those departments, I feel that I should say to the gentleman that they would be the first to admit that they cannot answer the primary questions toward which this resolution is directed, namely, where are we going to get our tin in sufficient quantities, and what are we going to do when we fail to get it?

Mr. COCHRAN. The gentleman tells me where we get the tin.

Mr. BLOOM. Yes.

Mr. COCHRAN. Still the gentleman wants to know, through this resolution, where we are going to get the tin. He says he knows we are getting tin through England. If that is so, why investigate?

Mr. BLOOM. We do not know how we are going to get it and this investigation is to bring it down to date and find out what we are going to do in this country. We have in this country today only about a 2 weeks' supply of tin, if we cannot get any more. It is very important, both for national defense and for commercial purposes, that we should know something at this time and find out what is going to happen so far as the tin situation is concerned.

Mr. COCHRAN. How much is it going to cost?

Mr. BLOOM. It will not cost \$5,000. The last time we received \$10,000 and gave back a thousand dollars.

Mr. COCHRAN. I suggest that this go over for 2 weeks until I find out from the departments how much information they have on the subject. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this resolution may be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. COCHRAN]?

Mr. FADDIS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, may I ask the author of the resolution whether this carries an appropriation?

Mr. BLOOM. As I said to the gentleman from Missouri, it will cost from \$3,000 to \$5,000 to bring this investigation down to date.

Mr. FADDIS. Mr. Speaker, this is not a new question by any means. This matter has been investigated, investigated, and reinvestigated for a great many years. A few years ago this committee spent \$10,000 in an investigation of this kind and it did not produce one iota more information than the Committee on Military Affairs produced in an investigation it made without spending a nickel. There are downtown any number of men connected with the Bureau of Mines and other departments who can tell the House of Representatives or anybody else in this country the exact situation with regard to tin all over the world and at any specific hour of the day.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FADDIS. In just a minute. They can tell us anything we want to know. They can bring us up to date almost to the hour on the tin situation all over the world and so far as I am concerned I cannot see any use in any more furore about this matter. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. May I ask the gentleman from New York, is the statement true which appeared in the paper a short time ago that we exported some of our tin to foreign countries?

Mr. BLOOM. That is true.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Then it is high time to stop exporting tin when we produce only 1 percent of what we use.

Mr. BLOOM. We passed a resolution here several years ago prohibiting the exportation of tin-plate scrap.

Mr. FADDIS. I introduced that resolution myself.

Mr. BLOOM. I may say to the gentleman that for the benefit of our country, and for the benefit of our defenses, we should know what we are going to do with reference to tin. There has never been an investigation by the Congress with reference to the 21 States in the United States that contain tin. We have never tried to bring into this country tin ore for smelting here and I think that would be for the best interest of our country.

[Here the gavel fell.]

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. COCHRAN]?

Mr. FADDIS. Mr. Speaker, I object.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Speaker, I object.

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 2740, to amend section 9a, National Defense Act, as amended, so as to provide specific

authority for the employment of warrant officers of the Regular Army as agents of officers of the finance department for the disbursement of public funds.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 9a of the National Defense Act, as amended by the act of June 4, 1920 (41 Stat. 766), be, and the same is hereby, further amended as follows:

After the word "officers", in line 13 of the said section, insert the words "or warrant officers"; before the word "to", in line 15, insert the words "or warrant officer."

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ENLISTMENT OF MEN UP TO 45 YEARS OF AGE IN TECHNICAL UNITS OF THE ENLISTED RESERVE CORPS

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 2769, to amend section 55, National Defense Act, as amended, to provide for enlistment of men up to 45 years of age in technical units of the Enlisted Reserve Corps.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 55 of the National Defense Act of June 3, 1916, as amended (44 Stat. 704), be and the same is hereby further amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 55. The Enlisted Reserve Corps: The Enlisted Reserve Corps shall consist of persons voluntarily enlisted therein. The period of enlistment shall be 3 years, except in the case of persons who served in the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps at some time between April 6, 1917, and November 11, 1918, who may be enlisted for 1-year periods and who in time of peace shall be entitled to discharge within 90 days if they make application therefor. Enlistments shall be limited to persons eligible for enlistment in the Regular Army who have had such military or technical training as may be prescribed by regulations of the Secretary of War, except that for original enlistments of such specialists in units as may be prescribed by regulations of the Secretary of War the maximum age shall be 45 years. All enlistments in force at the outbreak of war, or entered into during its continuation, whether in the Regular Army or the Enlisted Reserve Corps, shall continue in force until 6 months after its termination unless sooner terminated by the President."

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

INTEREST RATE ON LAND BANK AND LAND BANK COMMISSIONER LOANS

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 8450, to make permanent the reduced rates of interest on Federal land bank and Land Bank Commissioner loans.

Mr. KEAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

Mr. TALLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

Mr. TALLE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to speak in support of the pending bill, H. R. 8450, which proposes to make permanent the reduced rates of interest on Federal land bank and Land Bank Commissioner loans at 3½ percent and 4 percent, respectively. I believe that this bill should pass. The interest rates specified in it are reasonable. They are neither unduly low nor unduly high. The rates are just because they are somewhat in line with those charged in other forms of business. Furthermore, these rates will help to stabilize agriculture, because borrowers will be better able to meet their obligations and escape inevitable foreclosures that dog the heels of unsuccessful business. There will be fewer tenant farmers in the future if present owners of farms can survive the difficult conditions which prevail in agriculture now.

Agriculture is a business in which the fixed expenses represent a large part of the cost of operation. Here are some of the fixed expenses: Interest on mortgages, taxes, insurance, freight rates, depreciation on buildings and machinery. These operating expenses accumulate day and night, whether crops are good or poor, whether prices of agricultural products are

high or low. To be sure, lower interest rates will not solve the problems which confront agriculture today, but they will help to solve these problems, because, in many instances, the interest expense is a very large part of the total fixed expenses.

There are many farmers in my district, the Fourth District in Iowa, who are keenly interested in what this bill provides. On March 23, 1939, I introduced a bill, H. R. 5285, which proposes to achieve somewhat the same objectives as are sought in the bill which the Committee on Agriculture has seen fit to approve and which is before the House at the present moment. On March 24, 1939, I addressed the House in support of my bill.

Specifically my bill proposes that the interest rate on both types of loans be made permanent at a rate of 3½ percent, and it proposes further that the maturity period of the Land Bank Commissioner loans be made to extend over 34 years instead of the much shorter period which the law now prescribes.

I regret that the pending bill does not contain a provision for extending the period during which the Commissioner loans may be repaid. I trust that such a provision may be allowed in the form of an amendment to the pending bill. And I hope that there may be no objection to the pending bill when it comes before the House for action at some later date during the present session of the Congress.

The solution of our domestic problems should be our first order of business. Private property is the basic institution in our national economy. The pending bill seeks to preserve private property, and by preserving private property we support the entire economic structure of our Nation. Although this bill does not conform strictly to my own, I am for it, and urge its enactment at an early date.

NATURALIZATIONS OF CERTAIN ALIENS

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 6443, to permit certain aliens whose childhood was spent in the United States, if eligible to citizenship, to become naturalized without filing declaration of intention.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That any alien who at the time of entering the United States is less than 16 years of age may upon attaining the age of 21 years, if eligible to citizenship, be naturalized upon full and complete compliance with all the requirements of the naturalization laws, subject to the following exceptions:

- (a) No declaration of intention shall be required; and
- (b) The petition for naturalization shall be filed within 1 year after such alien attains the age of 21 years.

Sec. 2. Nothing in this act shall be construed as preventing its application to aliens who entered the United States prior to its enactment.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This completes the call of the Consent Calendar.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL, 1941

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 8745) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941, and for other purposes; and pending that motion, I ask unanimous consent that general debate run throughout the day, the time to be equally divided and controlled by myself and the ranking minority member of the subcommittee.

Mr. RAYBURN. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I trust that this motion will not be pressed this afternoon. As the program has been given out, this bill would come up for consideration in the first instance on tomorrow, and I have made that statement to a great many gentlemen. I thought that members of the committee had understood this, although I had not spoken to the gentleman from New York about it. However, I am committed to the statement that this bill will not come up until tomorrow, and I therefore trust that the gentleman will not press his motion.

The gentleman can have all the remainder of the week for the consideration of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Permit the Chair to say to the gentleman from Texas that the Chair takes the responsibility for the misunderstanding with reference to the time the bill would be called up. The Chair was under the impression that the bill would be called up at the conclusion of the call of the Consent Calendar today, at the request of the subcommittee interested. The Chair regrets, of course, that he was misinformed. Of course, the gentleman from New York can withdraw his motion.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Then, Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my motion and unanimous-consent request. I did not understand that that was the situation.

The SPEAKER. Under a special order of the House heretofore entered, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH] is recognized for 15 minutes.

POTOMAC ELECTRIC POWER CO.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, I take this time this afternoon due to the fact that several days ago before the Joint Committee on Printing the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN], who was desirous of having published a booklet regarding the rates of public utilities in the electrical business, made the statement that the Potomac Electric Power Co., of the city of Washington, was making 70 percent on the common stock. I said, "Mr. RANKIN, if the Potomac Electric Power Co. is making 70 percent on their capital investment, I will give you a new suit of clothes, because I do not believe any public utility in America is permitted to make a profit of that kind." I further made the statement that if they were making 70 percent on their capital invested, I would take the floor of the House and condemn them just the same as would the gentleman from Mississippi, for I would consider that a most unjust profit.

I probably would not have said anything further about that were it not for the fact that the gentleman from Mississippi rose on the floor of the House and said that he had lost a suit of clothes, that the Potomac Electric Power Co. were making only 60 percent. Therefore I have one of two courses to choose. It becomes my duty to defend the Potomac Electric Power Co. on the floor of the House of Representatives, or it becomes my duty to rise and say that they are highway robbers. I cannot do the latter; therefore, I am compelled to do the former.

May I say right here that I hold no stock in that company, and before that statement was made to the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN], I did not know anybody connected with it.

Let me say in the first place that after I went back to my office I wrote the Potomac Electric Power Co. asking for their financial statement. In return I received a reply from the president of the Potomac Electric Power Co., Mr. A. G. Neal, stating that he had filed with both the Speaker of the House and with the Vice President of the United States a copy of the annual report for 1939 and for previous years. When I went to the Speaker's office to get the copy of the report, I was informed that it was with the Committee on the District of Columbia. I went to that committee and got the statement that was filed by the president of the company, Mr. A. G. Neal, and which was sworn to before a notary public in the District of Columbia. It reads as follows:

I, A. G. Neal, president of the Potomac Electric Power Co., do hereby solemnly swear that the annexed statement is just and true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I hold in my hand the statement that was filed with the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Then I tried to find out who this man, A. G. Neal, was, because I did not want to quote him on the floor of the House of Representatives unless he was a respectable and honest citizen. I got a report from the Library, quoting from Who's Who in the Nation's Capital, 1933-39, and also this additional report:

Alfred G. Neal, who has been acting president of the Potomac Electric Power Co. since William McClellan resigned to become president of the Union Electric Co., St. Louis, was elected president

of the corporation by the board of directors last week in recognition of his long and efficient service.

Mr. Neal, who was born in Upper Marlboro, Md., in 1886, started with the company as assistant controller in February 1918, was elected vice president in January 1925, and made general manager in 1933. He has served on the board of directors of Potomac Electric Power Co. and Washington Railway & Electric Co. and held membership on the executive committee of Potomac Electric Power Co. since December 1934.

He worked his way up in the company and is now president and general manager, and he must be a good man or he would not hold both of those jobs with such a big concern.

Let me here insert other quotations about Mr. A. G. Neal:

Statement of Mr. Thomas L. Eagan, president of the Washington Rotary Club, Washington, D. C.:

Mr. Alfred Neal, in addition to being president of the Potomac Electric Power Co., has been closely identified with civic life in Washington for years. He is regarded as one of our outstanding citizens. He was chairman of the community service committee for the Washington Rotary Club last year—a committee that serves in the interest of boys' clubs of Washington and crippled children.

Another reputable source says:

Mr. Neal has been active in civic life for so many years that his name is known and respected throughout the community. He has done work amongst boys' clubs and for crippled children, in addition to other contributions too numerous and too well known to mention.

Mr. Lawrence E. Williams, president of the Washington Board of Trade, states:

The greater part of his entire business career has been with the general field of public utilities. Mr. Neal has been a resident of the District since 1917 and has for many years been one of Washington's most prominent citizens. He has long been interested in civic affairs. He has been a member of the Washington Board of Trade for 10 years, serving on its committees on charities and corrections, industrial interests, municipal finance, and public utilities. He is an active member of the Rotary Club and a trustee of the Community Chest.

He is regarded as a man of splendid character, exceptional ability, and excellent citizenship.

I have several other recommendations showing that this man is a man of unimpeachable character and outstanding ability.

Now, what is the situation insofar as the Potomac Electric Power Co. and its operations are concerned?

First, I may state that the capital stock as revealed in this statement is 130,000 shares at par of \$100, and it has common stock of \$6,000,000; preferred capital stock, 6 percent, series 25, \$2,000,000; preferred capital stock, 5½ percent, series 27, \$5,000,000; making a total of \$13,000,000 capital.

It has long-term or first-mortgage debts, 3¼ percent, due 1966, of \$20,000,000. It has first-mortgage bonds of 3¼ percent, due 1974, of \$5,000,000; a total of \$25,000,000 of bonds outstanding.

It has earned surplus of \$31,157,058.16.

This report gives a list of the stockholders. I counted the pages and there are 75 pages with 55 names on the page, which would mean over 4,000 stockholders. Many of them are banks in the city that are trustees for estates.

There is \$7,000,000 preferred stock. Amount necessary for dividend on preferred stock annually is \$395,037.42.

The conservative practice of this corporation for years back has been to pay out nominal dividends to the stockholders and then the balance went back into the surplus fund, which they used for improvements.

Now, what did this company do last year? It manufactured 1,103,819,809 kilowatt-hours of electricity. It used 510,891 tons of coal, and the cost of the coal was \$2,619,723.12. This not only gave work to the people in the District, but it gave work to the miners back in the States who mined the coal, and also gave work to the railroad employees who transported the coal here to the District of Columbia.

They made improvements to plant and equipment in 1939, as the report will show, in the production plant of over \$117,110.51; transmission plant, \$256,465.57 more; in the distribution plant of \$4,005,143.08; and in the general plant of \$195,230.92. They have construction work in progress

amounting to over \$800,000. In other words, the actual improvements they made to their facilities last year amounted to \$4,454,340.10.

The amount spent for labor by this corporation last year was \$5,061,274.44.

The assets of the company, as shown by this report, are \$89,236,023.

The Commission of the District of Columbia, a body which is made up to audit the books of this company and to state on what grounds they can base their capitalization in order that they may charge proper rates, has put that figure at \$80,974,758.

On this valuation last year, 1939, they earned \$4,230,271.33, or for the common stock and surplus—money invested—they earned 7.39 percent. Seven and thirty-nine hundredths percent on their capital invested, and when they have earned this amount after putting their surplus back into the company, is that, I ask you, an unjust earning for any corporation that takes the chances and the responsibilities that a public utility has to take?

Now, for taxes in 1939 they paid out \$2,225,635.83, or 53 percent of the net earnings.

Some taxes the Government and District get for the privilege of a corporation doing business. A real asset to the District and to the United States. If it were like the T. V. A. what taxes would it pay? What taxes do Government corporations or business pay? I'll say none; they are a liability instead of an asset. The number of customers is 197,232. The taxes paid for each customer amounts to \$11.28 per year, or 94 cents for each customer per month in tax. Who pays the tax, I ask?

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RICH. I am afraid that my time will go before I can get in what I want to say. The gentleman has 20 minutes following me, and I am afraid that I will not have time to get all of this into the RECORD.

Mr. RANKIN. Oh, I will get the gentleman additional time.

Mr. RICH. Will I get my time from the gentleman?

Mr. RANKIN. No, from the House.

Mr. RICH. I want to get all of this into the RECORD. I want to make a complete statement.

Mr. RANKIN. When the gentleman comes to account for taxes, he is counting in the income taxes.

Mr. RICH. Well, taxes are taxes, and call them any name you want to. You have to pay them.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I demand the regular order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Does the gentleman yield?

Mr. RICH. I yield for 1 minute of time, and that is all.

Mr. RANKIN. I just want to say to the gentleman from Pennsylvania that when he gets to counting the taxes, he is counting in the income taxes, the taxes on these enormous incomes—the taxes on these enormous incomes that these utilities and power companies make.

Mr. RICH. Oh, the gentleman said it right the first time—enormous income taxes. Their total income was \$4,230,271.33. The gentleman will not dispute that, will he?

Mr. RANKIN. How is that?

Mr. RICH. The gentleman will not dispute the fact that their income was \$4,230,271.33?

Mr. RANKIN. I shall answer that in my own time.

Mr. RICH. Naturally big corporations have to pay a big tax. They pay now 18½ percent of their income, first crack out of the box, and the more they make, the more they have to pay, naturally. I want to show what this corporation has done in the reduction of rates since 1925. They have reduced their rates according to reports given here by \$762,332, and in 1926 by \$552,164, and in 1934 by \$379,841. I can ask unanimous consent to have this table inserted in the RECORD, because I do not want to read each one of these years. A fine table of progress in rate reduction.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The matter referred to follows:

POTOMAC ELECTRIC POWER CO.

MEMORANDA

Amount absorbed by rate reduction

Year in which rate reduction was made:

| | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 1925..... | \$762,352 |
| 1926..... | 352,164 |
| 1927..... | 430,829 |
| 1928..... | 337,895 |
| 1929..... | 624,062 |
| 1930..... | 660,035 |
| 1931..... | 820,463 |
| 1932..... | 861,023 |
| 1933..... | 563,335 |
| 1934..... | 379,841 |
| 1935..... | 147,821 |
| 1936..... | 310,117 |
| 1937..... | 504,682 |
| 1938..... | 770,325 |
| 1939..... | 393,986 |
| 1940..... | 575,297 |

The average rate paid by residential customers in 1924, just prior to the inauguration of the consent-decree, sliding-scale plan, was very close to 10 cents per kilowatt-hour. The precise figure is not available as the same rate schedule was available until 1926 for both residential and small commercial customers. The average rate in 1926 was 6.73 cents after two rate reductions. In 1939 it was 2.61 cents. It is quite possible that the average rate for 1940 will drop to 2.5 cents, about a quarter of what it was in 1924.

Residential rates

1924

| | | |
|--------------------------------------------|---------------------------|--------|
| First 120 hours' use of the connected load | cents per kilowatt-hour.. | 10 |
| Excess | do..... | 5.225 |
| Minimum charge..... | | \$1.00 |

1940

| | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|--------|
| First 40 kilowatt-hours..... | cents per kilowatt-hour.. | 3.9 |
| Next 90 kilowatt-hours..... | do..... | 1.75 |
| Excess | do..... | 1.5 |
| Minimum charge..... | | \$0.75 |

Mr. RICH. In the year 1940 they reduced the rates by \$575,297. The residential rates in 1924 are listed here as well as in 1940.

Mr. RANKIN. Will the gentleman read those residential rates for 1924?

Mr. RICH. In 1924, 10 cents per kilowatt-hour.

Mr. RANKIN. That was before the T. V. A. was created.

Mr. RICH. The rates are on the above-mentioned table, and I insert later the rates at Tupelo, Miss.

Mr. RANKIN. The first 50 kilowatt-hours in Tupelo costs only \$1.25.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, I do not yield to the gentleman from Mississippi any longer at this time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman declines to yield.

Mr. RICH. I shall put it into the RECORD showing the residential rates in Tupelo, Miss., and in Sheffield, Ala. Then I will show the rates in Washington, D. C., and show that after you use 150 kilowatt-hours the rate in Washington, D. C., is cheaper than it is in Tupelo, Miss.

Residential rates

TUPELO, MISS.

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|------|
| First 50 kilowatt-hours..... | cents per kilowatt-hour.. | 3.00 |
| Next 150 kilowatt-hours..... | do..... | 2.00 |
| Next 200 kilowatt-hours..... | do..... | 1.00 |
| Excess of 400 kilowatt-hours..... | do..... | .40 |

SHEFFIELD, ALA.

Same as Tupelo, Miss., except 4 cent block is 1,000 kilowatt-hours and excess over 1,400 is at .75 cent.

Comparative bills at Washington and Tupelo rates

| | Washington | Tupelo |
|-------------------------|------------|--------|
| 50 kilowatt-hours..... | \$1.74 | \$1.50 |
| 100 kilowatt-hours..... | 2.61 | 2.50 |
| 150 kilowatt-hours..... | 3.44 | 3.50 |
| 200 kilowatt-hours..... | 4.19 | 4.50 |
| 250 kilowatt-hours..... | 4.94 | 5.00 |

One great advantage that the rates in Tupelo, Miss., have over the Potomac Electric Power Co., or any other electric power company, is the fact that the W. P. A. using Govern-

ment money have gone down into Tupelo and all these southern cities served by T. V. A. and have given them grants of 45 percent or an outright gift to help them electrify their towns and local communities. Then the communities went out to the Public Works Administration and borrowed the other 55 percent, having the Government do all the work and furnish all the money.

Now no such grants or gifts were given the people of Washington, nor was the Potomac Electric Power Co. aided in any way in Government subsidies. No wonder the people down south are "hollering" for the T. V. A., a Government-owned and controlled electric plant furnished by the taxpayers back in Pennsylvania and all the other States, and those fellows down there are getting the gravy. Why, it is just outlandish to think that anything like that should happen in civilized America, unless you are a communistic or Russianized form of government. And God forbid that we in America go any further with such New Deal organizations and agencies as is suggested by some of the Members of Congress. What is going to happen to us when we have a dictatorship at the head of our Government and everything Russianized? We will have no need for a Congress, the dictators will run this Government, and that is about where we are headed now.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I hope the gentleman will stay here, because I have some figures on Williamsport, Pa.

Mr. RICH. Do not worry. I will not run away.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania has expired.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that his time be extended 5 minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. RICH. And I say this, Mr. Speaker: If the gentleman from Mississippi has made his statement as wild about the electric rates in Williamsport, Pa., as he has about the rates of the Potomac Electric Power Co. here in Washington, I know I shall have no confidence in them, and yet I want to say here that I believe the gentleman from Mississippi, JOHN RANKIN, is an honest man. I do not believe there is a crooked hair in his head, but I think he is obsessed with the idea that everybody in the utility business, and every businessman is a crook. I say that I am a businessman, and I glory in that fact, and I am not going to put my head under a table or under a bushel for the gentleman from Mississippi, JOHN RANKIN, or for anybody else. I am not ashamed of it. I am mighty proud that I am, and I have not gone in bankruptcy or been arrested for being dishonest.

The value of the Potomac Electric Power Co., \$6,000,000 of stock for 1925 to 1935, shows dividends that they paid on their capital invested from 6.78 percent in 1925 to 7.12 percent in 1935; 1939, 10.50. That is when we had the undistributed-profits tax, and they were compelled then by a law that was unjust to pay out their money or else pay an exorbitant income tax on undistributed profits. Then they had nothing to go ahead and make improvements with because they tried to save taxes; that was honest and just. In fact, it was what the tax wanted corporations to do. That is what this company has been doing ever since 1925—improve their service and reduce rates. The reports will show that.

Potomac Electric Power Co. dividends paid in relation to equity of common stock outstanding for years from 1925 to 1935, inclusive

| | Equity value of \$6,000,000 par value of com- mon stock | Dividends paid on common stock | Percent dividends paid on equity value of common stock |
|-----------|------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | | | Percent |
| 1925..... | \$12,390,615.59 | \$840,000 | 6.78 |
| 1926..... | 14,138,213.56 | 960,000 | 6.79 |
| 1927..... | 15,888,035.33 | 1,080,000 | 6.80 |
| 1928..... | 18,850,652.87 | 1,200,000 | 6.36 |
| 1929..... | 21,765,347.30 | 1,320,000 | 6.06 |
| 1930..... | 25,797,723.07 | 1,440,000 | 5.58 |

Potomac Electric Power Co. dividends paid in relation to equity of common stock outstanding for years from 1925 to 1935, inclusive—Continued

| | Equity value of \$6,000,000 par value of com- mon stock | Dividends paid on common stock | Percent dividends paid on equity value of common stock |
|-----------|------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | | | Percent |
| 1931..... | \$28,378,135.69 | \$1,560,000 | 5.50 |
| 1932..... | 30,791,370.71 | 1,680,000 | 5.46 |
| 1933..... | 33,367,413.57 | 1,800,000 | 5.39 |
| 1934..... | 34,758,271.97 | 2,280,000 | 6.56 |
| 1935..... | 35,805,594.07 | 2,550,000 | 7.12 |
| 1936..... | 36,781,930.47 | 3,600,000 | 9.79 |
| 1937..... | 37,387,729.25 | 3,900,000 | 10.43 |
| 1938..... | 37,204,397.34 | 3,900,000 | 10.48 |
| 1939..... | 37,157,058.16 | 3,900,000 | 10.50 |

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to put these charts that I have read into the RECORD, as well as an article on The Utilities Offer the Facts, by C. W. Kellogg, and it deals with the Tennessee Valley Authority, showing the rates that the public utilities pay and what the Tennessee Valley Authority charges.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

Mr. RANKIN. Reserving the right to object, the gentleman will let the RECORD show that Mr. Kellogg is employed by the Power Trust, will he?

Mr. RICH. I do not know. As long as he is honest I do not care who employs him. We are after facts; not trying to injure and destroy anyone.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. RICH. Speaking of the electric companies in Pennsylvania, I know Mr. John Wise, president; Mr. Lon Heath, vice president; Mr. Earl Mench, district manager; and Mr. McIntire, district manager, of Pennsylvania Power and Light Co., and they are honest, capable people, and anything you say regarding their company will have no effect on their standing in society for everybody knows them to be fine, honest businessmen.

Now, I will say to my colleague from Mississippi that he should read these reports I insert in the RECORD tomorrow, because I do not have time to read them into the RECORD now. The gentleman has made a statement about this Potomac Electric Power Co. receiving 60 or 70 percent profit on their common capital stock. He knows that all during the years they have been in operation, since 1925, they have put in their money, over and above nominal dividends, into surplus for improvements and benefits to their patrons. They have accumulated that surplus, and that is just like that much capital. It should be, because if they did not invest that in improvements they would have to go out and sell different kinds of debentures or stocks in order to get capital to make these improvements.

So I ask you, in the name of good business, what is the difference whether a corporation puts its surplus back into the corporation or whether it goes out and sells additional stock? It is all the same to the consumer. It requires the same amount of money. It is the only just thing to do. It is sound, sensible business, and honest and conservative management.

I will say that for the Potomac Electric Power Co., as far as I understand this statement, and I have gone over it, I think they are doing a good job in the District of Columbia. They are reducing their rates annually. They are trying to give service to the people of the District of Columbia. I am glad I did not have to stand here today and give them any condemnation, because I think they are conservative, legitimate, honest business people, and they have a good organization. They are not trying to hoodwink anybody. They are not trying to gouge anybody. It is all an open book, because they are compelled by the law of the District

of Columbia to furnish the Speaker of the House and the Vice President a copy of their report. I return this report of Potomac Electric Power Co. now to the "mayor" of the District of Columbia, the gentleman from West Virginia, Mr. JENNINGS RANDOLPH. [Applause and laughter.]

THE UTILITIES OFFER THE FACTS—WITH THE CLOUDS OF A NEW GOVERNMENT DRIVE AGAINST THE UTILITIES NOW GATHERING, THIS REFUTATION OF THE NEW ACCUSATIONS IS TIMELY, IMPORTANT, AND WORTH FILING FOR FUTURE REFERENCE

(By C. W. Kellogg, President, Edison Electric Institute)

The recent renewal by Federal Government officials of attacks on the electric utility industry makes it desirable to examine factually the charges that have been made against the utilities.

This paper will be addressed particularly to the statement of Congressman JOHN E. RANKIN, of Tupelo, Miss., in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for October 23, 1939. The gist of his statement is that based on T. V. A. rates, the national power bill represented in 1938 an overcharge of \$889,000,000; based on rates in Tacoma, Wash., the annual overcharge was \$1,130,000,000; and based on Ontario, Canada, rates, \$1,007,000,000. Mr. RANKIN charges also that the utilities are greatly overcapitalized.

The figures in the tables he presents to substantiate the claimed "overcharges" reveal many inaccuracies, but my purpose is to discuss only the general considerations involved.

To be fair, comparisons must be between subjects where conditions are approximately similar. For example, a comparison of crop yields to be fair should be under similar conditions of soil, rainfall, and climate; and it is common experience that a few high spots are no fair measure of average conditions.

Let us apply this test in turn to each of the three situations Mr. RANKIN has used as a measuring stick for the whole Nation.

1. The T. V. A. power system is the product of large appropriations from the Federal Treasury. It has charged off half of its expenditures to other than power purposes. It pays no interest. It has set aside a ridiculously small amount for depreciation. It pays a tax which is only a small fraction of the rate of taxation of private utilities and it has received without charge substantial aid from other Government agencies. Many of the municipalities taking power from its system have obtained their distribution systems through the intermediary of the T. V. A. at prices far below cost. Others have received P. W. A. grants at 45 percent of the cost, with the remainder of the money lent at a low rate of interest.

It ought to be clear that, with the above set of facts, it is most unfair to denounce as "overcharges" the difference between what publicly regulated, privately financed enterprises, in order to recoup their costs, have to charge for service and what a heavily subsidized Government project elects to charge. In fact, if the T. V. A. program and method were used to duplicate the power facilities of the entire Nation, the total yearly cost to the taxpayer

would be so staggering as far to outweigh the so-called overcharge of \$889,000,000.

2. Tacoma is another special case. It has very cheap water-power sources near at hand. Fuel prices have been such as to encourage domestic use of electricity. For over 40 years it has been a municipal plant, during which period the tax exemption alone (assumed by the taxpayer) could have more than paid off the entire plant investment. The fact is that taxes plus electricity cost more in Tacoma than in its neighboring city in the same State, Spokane. Here is a comparison where conditions are relatively similar, the chief difference being that the Spokane utility is privately owned and operated.

The average annual use of electricity in the home in 1938 was 2,104 kilowatt-hours in Spokane and 1,804 kilowatt-hours in Tacoma. The average residence rate per kilowatt-hour was in Spokane, 2.08 cents; in Tacoma, 1.56 cents.

This apparently favorable layout for the Tacoma householder is, however, destroyed and reversed by the relative tax picture. The tax rate in 1938 for the two cities was: Spokane, \$45.30; Tacoma, \$57—a difference of \$11.70 a thousand in favor of Spokane. For a modest dwelling, assessed at \$3,000, this difference becomes \$35.10—an amount which figures out to 1.95 cents for each of the 1,804 kilowatt-hours used by the average Tacoma home.

WHAT COUNTS IS MONEY SPENT

So, with taxes equalized, the resident of such a home in municipal Tacoma pays over half as much again for the same amount of electricity as does the corresponding resident of private Spokane. This is a more revealing comparison, because it is the actual money spent by the citizen that really counts with him, whether he pays it out for taxes or for electricity.

3. The third measuring stick used by Mr. RANKIN is Ontario. Ontario is principally supplied by Niagara Falls as a source for power generation, but other cheap water powers are available. Its power system is tax exempt. It does not have as high standards of construction as are required of electric utilities in the United States. No coal is mined in Ontario and supplies of oil and gas are limited, which gives electricity a competitive advantage.

Although electricity has heretofore enjoyed tax exemption, the combined tax and electric bill of the average householder in Toronto, for instance, is higher than the combined tax and electric bill of the average householder in the neighboring city of Buffalo. Similarly, the combined tax and electric bill of the average householder of Windsor, Ontario, is higher than the combined tax and electric bill of the average householder in Detroit, across the river. What has been gained in cutting the price of electricity has been more than offset by rising taxes over a period of years. (The new war tax against public power has greatly disturbed the public power officials in Canada. Its effect on their rate structure has not yet been determined.)

The average rates of municipal plants in the United States are about on a parity with those of private plants, as the summary of the January 1, 1939, rate survey of the Federal Power Commission shows. The table compares average monthly bills in different consumption groups as of that date.

Cost per horsepower, comparable hydroelectric plants
GOVERNMENT PLANTS

| Project | Present or initial cost | Ultimate cost | Capacity in horsepower | | Present or initial cost per horsepower | Ratio of present to ultimate horsepower |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|------------------------|-----------|----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| | | | Present | Ultimate | | |
| Pickwick | \$31,800,000 | \$39,900,000 | 96,400 | 289,200 | \$330 | Percent 33.3 |
| Wilson | 46,950,748 | 57,950,748 | 246,690 | 595,100 | 190 | 41.4 |
| Wheeler | 33,483,559 | 42,400,000 | 85,800 | 343,000 | 390 | 25.0 |
| Guntersville (now building) | 33,400,000 | 35,200,000 | 96,300 | 128,400 | 347 | 75.0 |
| Chickamauga (now building) | 37,010,000 | 39,200,000 | 108,600 | 144,800 | 341 | 75.0 |
| Norris | 37,257,000 | 37,257,000 | 134,000 | 134,000 | 278 | 100.0 |
| Total or average | 219,901,307 | 251,907,748 | 767,700 | 1,634,500 | 286 | 47.0 |

PRIVATE PLANTS

| Project | Licensee | Cost claimed by licensee | Capacity in horsepower | | Present or initial cost per horsepower | Ratio of present to ultimate horsepower |
|------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|-----------|----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| | | | Present | Ultimate | | |
| Coosa | Alabama Power | \$10,646,056.76 | 72,000 | 93,000 | \$148 | Percent 77.4 |
| Ohio River | Louisville Gas & Electric | 7,829,738.72 | 108,000 | 135,000 | 72 | 80.0 |
| Chattahoochee | Columbus Electric & Power | 7,688,544.12 | 66,000 | 80,000 | 116 | 82.5 |
| Safe Harbor | Safe Harbor Water Power | 24,995,111.74 | 255,000 | 510,000 | 98 | 50.0 |
| Conowingo | Susquehanna River Power | 55,156,084.98 | 378,000 | 594,000 | 146 | 63.6 |
| Tallapoosa | Alabama Power | 17,868,816.84 | 135,000 | 180,000 | 132 | 75.0 |
| Total or average | | 124,184,353.16 | 1,014,000 | 1,592,000 | 122 | 63.7 |

| | Government | Private |
|-------------------------|------------|---------|
| Number of plants..... | 2,112 | 18,249 |
| 15 kilowatt-hours..... | \$1.22 | \$1.23 |
| 25 kilowatt-hours..... | 1.83 | 1.82 |
| 40 kilowatt-hours..... | 2.69 | 2.63 |
| 100 kilowatt-hours..... | 4.85 | 4.76 |
| 250 kilowatt-hours..... | 8.97 | 8.25 |
| 500 kilowatt-hours..... | 14.98 | 11.64 |

This is an arithmetic average. The weighted average is somewhat favorable to the municipal plants on account of the dominating influence of the three large west coast municipal systems with below-average rates. But, with the correction for tax exemption, the comparison is decidedly in favor of private companies.

Another way to appraise Mr. RANKIN's alleged overcharge of \$889,000,000 in the national electric bill is to consider just what that electric bill has to pay for.

The gross operating revenues of the electric utilities of the United States for 1937 were \$2,207,000,000. Total operating and maintenance expenses, together with taxes and retirement and other reserves, required \$1,551,000,000, leaving \$656,000,000 that was paid to bond- and stock-holders—an average rate of 5½ percent on the \$12,000,000,000 invested in plant.

The alleged overcharge would wipe out any return to the millions of investors who put part or all of their life savings into this great amount of capital, and it would still leave \$233,000,000 to come from elsewhere.

Presumably, this would have to come out of the \$451,000,000 paid in wages to employees—about a 50-percent cut. It could not be taken out of taxes, or out of the cost of coal or other materials; nor could it be taken from the retirement and reserve allowances without seriously impairing the standards of service which the public properly demands of private enterprise, as the electric utilities have no national treasury to draw upon.

AVERAGED \$122 PER HORSEPOWER AGAINST \$286

As to Mr. RANKIN's assertion that the plant investment claimed by the electric utilities is greatly inflated, the Government's own experience in the past 6 years has tended to confirm the validity of the private companies' investments in similar property.

The table which appears on page 17 compares the cost reported to the Federal Power Commission of six dams built in recent years in the East and Southeast under Federal license by private companies, with the estimated or actual cost of six dams on the Tennessee River as part of the T. V. A. system built by the Government. The initial cost (with 64 percent of ultimate capacity installed) averaged \$122 per horsepower for the six private plants. For the six Government plants (with 47 percent of ultimate capacity installed), it averaged \$286.

Five of the six dams on the Tennessee River have or will have navigation locks while the six private plants have none. The resulting difference in cost of 5 or 6 percent does not materially affect the comparison.

According to a W. P. A. survey, the electric bill of the average workman amounts to 1.5 percent of his cost of living. According to other Government surveys, the electric bill amounts to about 1.3 percent of the value of product in the average manufacturing business. If, through Federal subsidy, the price of electricity were cut one-third, this would amount to only one-half of 1 percent of the cost of living for the householder and of the value of product for the manufacturer. On the other hand, the share of the average family in the cost of government is now about \$516 per annum, or 44 percent of the average worker's annual income.

LOW-COST CURRENT ISN'T ALL

Using public funds to subsidize the cost of electricity has not proved a long-range advantage. Although Ontario has long enjoyed low-cost electricity, business development in the bordering areas of western New York and Michigan has far outstripped the growth in Ontario, and wages on the American side compared with those on the Ontario side quite overshadow the small factor of electric rates.

Cheap electricity has proved a relatively unimportant factor in the growth and development of Tacoma, which has been outstripped by Seattle to the north and Portland to the south with higher prices for electricity. Similarly, in Mr. RANKIN's own Tupelo, Miss., the first community to take T. V. A. power, there has been no influx or development by reason of cheap electricity. In fact, two mills have gone out of business—not, of course, because of cheap electricity but because cheap electricity proved to be no important consideration.

In the end, though, the issue of private enterprise versus public ownership is far greater than the mere question of the price of electricity.

Economic well-being has always advanced where private enterprise has been given fair play to exert its initiative, resource, and industry. Low taxes, resulting from wise and efficient handling of necessary functions of government and from leaving to private enterprise the business it can perform, far outweigh the influence of electric rates. Larger earnings with which to pay living and business costs have been much more important to any people than subsidized electric rates.

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The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN] is recognized for 20 minutes.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield if it is not taken out of my time.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks on the bill S. 1610.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield for a unanimous-consent request?

Mr. RANKIN. Yes; just so it is not taken out of my time.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and insert an article entitled "The Power of Empty Pockets," by O. M. Thomason.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

ANSWERING MR. RICH—POTOMAC ELECTRIC POWER CO. DID MAKE 64 PERCENT ON COMMON STOCK LAST YEAR—ELECTRIC RATES AND OVERCHARGES IN PENNSYLVANIA

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH] has just given us an amusing performance in his attempt to answer my statement concerning the Potomac Electric Power Co. and its earnings on its common stock. In his speech he went out of his way to attack the T. V. A., and to make statements about the city of Tupelo, Miss., my home town, that are so far from the facts that I cannot let them go unchallenged.

It seems to me that he has permitted these utility propagandists to take him for a "snipe hunt" and leave him to hold the bag. His childish handling of this question makes one think of Innocents Abroad.

The conscientious gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH] might well say to these utilities, in the words of Holy Writ, "I came to you a stranger and ye took me in." His speech was so weak that I at first thought he wrote it himself, but when he wound up by reading into the Record the attack on me by C. W. Kellogg, the chief propagandist for the Power Trust—which statement is literally teeming with false and misleading statements—and when I ran hurriedly over his remarks, knowing that the conscientious gentleman from Pennsylvania would not intentionally make a misstatement, it occurred to me that his speech might be characterized as "the hand of Esau and the voice of Jacob."

The gentleman from Pennsylvania says he has no prejudice on this subject. He should not have, for prejudice presupposes knowledge, and he showed such a pathetic lack of knowledge of this subject that it should clear him of any charges of personal prejudice.

I make this statement in justice to him because when the people up in Pennsylvania whom he represents, or whom he is supposed to represent, finally realize how they are being robbed and plundered in electric light and power rates, I want them to know that we here who know and love the gentleman from Pennsylvania, understand thoroughly that his attitude on this subject is prompted by an error of the head and not of the heart. He just does not know any better. He is one of the innocent victims himself. The Power Trust is robbing him and the enterprises he is connected with in the most ruthless manner, just as they are the rest of the people of Pennsylvania, as I will show before I conclude.

I am glad he has begun to study this question, even though he is in the kindergarten stage of it. When he gets a little more information on the subject, he will probably ask to have these remarks of his struck from the RECORD.

The first thing I want to do is to teach him to read a meter. I brought these meters in here the other day, placed the old one with four dials before him, and challenged him to read it. I placed it on a table out in the hall and a little later I saw the gentleman from Pennsylvania attempting to read it. He fumbled worse than the proverbial nearsighted farmer on the dial phone. If he cannot read the meter, and is so easily misled by this Power Trust propaganda, which he has just read into the RECORD, how in the world does he expect his constituents to protect themselves against the exorbitant rates they are now paying for electricity?

When I saw him vainly attempt to read this old meter, and then heard his speech, I thought of a Negro down at home who tried to tell the time of day by the dial on the gas tank at the filling station. Some country Negroes had come to town and wandered up and down the streets till they got hungry. They asked another Negro to find out the time of day for them. He saw this dial on the gas tank and thought it was the town clock. He gazed at it for a minute and said, "Well, de bes' I kin tell, hits jes' about 15 minutes after haf pas' a quarter 'fo leben o'clock; but if any de res' of you all wants to know what time it is while you is in town, ef I ain't along, I spec you better jes' look at de sun." [Laughter.]

In order to assist him in every possible way I am going to show how they are robbed and plundered in light and power rates in his district before I close, but I first want to answer the misleading statements and erroneous conclusions arrived at by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH]. He really answered himself when he showed that there are only \$6,000,000 of common stock of the Potomac Electric Co., and, to quote his own words, "they earned \$4,230,271.33, or for the common stock and surplus," and so on.

Who got that surplus? Why it went to these common-stock holders, of course. It did not go to the bondholders; it did not go to the preferred-stock holders—it went to these common-stock holders who own this \$6,000,000 of common stock, and I believe any school boy in Pennsylvania can show that it amounted to more than 64 percent, which I said these common-stock holders were earning.

In other words, they simply take their overcharges, which they wring from the ultimate consumers in the District of Columbia by exorbitant rates, which the gentleman from Pennsylvania has just showed ran as high as 10 cents a kilowatt-hour before the T. V. A. was created and its yardstick rates promulgated, showing the American people what electricity is really worth—they simply take these overcharges, call them "surplus," reinvest them in additional facilities on which to overcharge additional consumers, and try to hide the fact that they are making from 60 to 75 percent annually on their common stock.

But the people of the District of Columbia are helpless; they must look to Congress for protection. Instead of giving them this pitiful reduction of \$525,297 in their light and power rates for the coming year, they should have been given a reduction of at least \$3,000,000.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield for one-half minute?

Mr. RANKIN. Not just now. Now let us see who owns this Potomac Electric Co. A holding company, this Washington Railroad & Electric Co., owns 100 percent of its common stock. That company is owned or controlled by the North American Co., which in turn is owned or controlled by another holding company, the Central States Electric Co., which is owned by Harrison Williams, the multimillionaire who has become rich through these overcharges, and who is often referred to by the press as the "owner of the world's largest yacht."

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. No; not yet.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. Is it bigger than Vincent Astor's yacht?

Mr. RANKIN. I do not know the exact size of it, but I will show before I conclude that the constituents of the gentleman from Wisconsin are helping to pay for this yacht in overcharges for their electric lights and power, and that he is doing nothing to protect them. Remember the people of Wisconsin are overcharged \$20,000,000 a year for electric lights and power.

This North American Co. owns and controls other companies that are served by the people of Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Ohio, Missouri, and some States in the far West. When I say that these companies are "served by the people" in those States, I mean just that.

The record shows that the people of Michigan paid an overcharge for electric lights and power in 1938, amounting to \$40,030,420, according to the T. V. A. rates, and \$47,000,000, according to the Ontario rates; the people of Wisconsin paid overcharges during that year amounting to \$20,858,242, according to the T. V. A. rates; the people of Illinois, \$69,915,257; Iowa, \$14,461,697; Kansas, \$10,774,695; Ohio, \$47,871,987; Missouri, \$21,005,411; Pennsylvania, \$72,513,570; Alabama, \$7,300,505; Arizona, \$4,319,264; Arkansas, \$5,681,543; California, \$32,942,007; Colorado, \$8,532,935; Connecticut, \$17,605,938; Delaware, \$2,005,452; District of Columbia, \$3,025,477; Florida, \$15,496,148; Georgia, \$11,026,411; Idaho, \$3,497,009; Indiana, \$24,110,278; Kentucky, \$8,904,411; Louisiana, \$9,463,871; Maine, \$6,278,767; Maryland, \$13,191,408; Massachusetts, \$44,487,091; Minnesota, \$16,432,306; Mississippi, \$4,649,439; Montana, \$4,115,411; Nebraska, \$7,099,169; Nevada, \$941,585; New Hampshire, \$4,557,821; New Jersey, \$48,077,342; New Mexico, \$2,172,940; New York, \$157,872,433; North Carolina, \$11,582,712; North Dakota, \$2,737,207; Oklahoma, \$11,452,668; Oregon, \$6,414,474; Pennsylvania, \$72,513,570, as I have just stated; Rhode Island, \$7,535,927; South Carolina, \$5,719,937; South Dakota, \$3,331,189; Tennessee, \$7,274,287; Texas, \$31,096,962; Utah, \$4,427,614; Vermont, \$2,791,629; Virginia, \$11,010,583; Washington, \$10,492,265; West Virginia, \$10,117,190; Wyoming, \$2,088,863.

The rates in every one of these States could be reduced so as to wipe out these enormous overcharges, and still afford ample returns on all legitimate investments. These are the tributes the people of the various States are paying to these utilities, including these vast holding companies, stacked, as I have said, three or four deep upon the top of one subsidiary or operating company, and reaching down through that maze, or network, of corporate entanglements and sucking the economic lifeblood from the ultimate consumers of electric lights and power, and paying to a few useless officials salaries so large that they were denounced by the President of the United States as "thievery within the law." No wonder they can pay large income taxes out of these exorbitant rates they are wringing from the helpless consumers.

This holding company that owns or controls the Potomac Electric Co. also owns the Union Electric Co. of Missouri. The gentleman from Pennsylvania offers cumulative evidence, or statements, to show that Mr. A. G. Neal, president of the Potomac Electric Co., who made this affidavit which he inserted in the RECORD, is an honorable man, and one of these statements shows that Mr. Neal succeeded Mr. William McClellan, who recently resigned to become president of the Union Electric Co. in St. Louis. As a matter of fact, the Union Electric Co. and the Potomac Electric Co., as I have shown, are owned by the same outfit, and they rushed Mr. McClellan out to St. Louis to try to stave off the catastrophe which the sins of that outfit have produced.

If the conscientious gentleman from Pennsylvania had looked a little further into this great mesh of holding-company entanglements, he would have known that they are all a part of the same system, and he would have found that the officials of the Union Electric Co. are now under indictment for corruption, perjury, and falsifying the records to cover up the funds used to bribe officials.

I wonder how much of these funds that are wrung from the helpless consumers of electricity in the District of Columbia will now go to keep these officials out of jail in St. Louis.

Mr. RICH. Is the gentleman talking about the Potomac Electric Power Co., or whom is the gentleman talking about?

Mr. RANKIN. I am trying to show the gentleman from Pennsylvania whom he has been talking for. I am talking about the crowd that owns and controls the Potomac Electric Co.

Mr. RICH. Do not let the impression go out that they are officials of the Potomac Electric Power Co.

Mr. RANKIN. Why not? Why not let the people know that they own and control the Potomac Electric Power Co.? I have shown that there are three or four holding companies piled up on top of the people of the District of Columbia siphoning money out of their pockets, just as there are in Pennsylvania, siphoning money in overcharges out of the pockets of every human being in the gentleman's district who turns an electric switch, except perhaps the few of them who are served by municipal plants.

Mr. RICH. Then the gentleman means to say that the officials of every municipal electric company or public utility are crooks and scoundrels. Is that the gentleman's interpretation?

Mr. RANKIN. Certainly not.

Mr. RICH. That is what the gentleman said.

Mr. RANKIN. Oh, not at all. If the gentleman from Pennsylvania does not understand language any better than that, he ought not to get mixed up in a controversy of this kind.

Mr. RICH. That is the same information the gentleman gave me. If I did not know anything more about some of these things than the gentleman does I would take a college education and find out.

Mr. RANKIN. The gentleman from Pennsylvania needs some kindergarten education. He could not even read the meter I brought in here.

Mr. RICH. I could read that meter or any other meter ever made. The gentleman knows it, and so do I. Why he makes such a statement I cannot understand.

Mr. RANKIN. Here is the meter now with its four dials; I will yield for the gentleman from Pennsylvania to read it. He cannot tell me now what the reading of this meter is. He will not try to read it; he will not dare try. He can read this other one-dial meter, which is now being put on the market for about half the price of the old one, as result of my efforts, and which any farmer boy in Pennsylvania or Mississippi can read.

As I pointed out the other day, these old four-dial meters, with two dials running clockwise and two counterclockwise, are obsolete, and so complicated that the average man who pays an electric bill cannot even read one of them. When I found out they had this new one-dial meter in Canada, I set to work to get it manufactured in this country; and I succeeded.

The R. E. A. is now supplying these meters to the people on their rural lines at less than half the price they paid for the old ones; and, as I pointed out, if every residential consumer in the United States had to buy a new meter now they would save over \$100,000,000 on them.

Instead of trying to educate the gentleman from Pennsylvania to read this old, complicated meter, this old four-dial concern, I want to urge him to get one of these new ones that he can read without further training and that every consumer in his district can read.

The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH] missed the point in my previous remarks, and therefore did not meet the issues I raised. I showed that the Potomac Electric Power Co. was earning an excessive return on the actual stated balance sheet investment in common stock, amounting last year to 64 percent—see page 58, 1938 Annual Report of the Public Utility Commission of the District of Columbia. And if the returns coincided with the true legal and historical concept of the sliding-scale plan of rates and dividends, the electric consumers of Washington would be purchasing electricity at the T. V. A. yardstick rates or less, or something like 30 or 40 percent below the present rates, and they would have received a rate reduction of about \$3,000,000 a year instead of \$525,000.

The T. V. A. yardstick rates could be put into effect here in Washington without any destruction of legitimate investments or credits. Then everyone could cook and heat their house with electricity, as they will be doing sooner or later.

The third column of the gentleman's table is erroneous, as it does not set out all the net earnings. He left out of consideration all earnings retained in the bank at the end of the year over the actual payment to the common shareholder, or funds invested in plant or equipment.

The equity figures in the second column of his table were started in 1925 on a \$7,500,000 to \$10,000,000 advance in value without actual investment. Their capital structure was simply watered that amount. Some authorities state the initial write-up was \$7,500,000; others say it was \$10,000,000. I have pointed out how this water got into the balance sheet. The people of Washington have been paying rates on it ever since. If he wants an independent verification of the facts, he can find it on pages 261 and 262 of Bauer's Electric Power Industry, published by Harper & Bros. in 1939. I would refer him also to the study of the sliding scale published by the Columbia University Press in 1936, pages 154 and 157. Both publications can be secured from the Congressional Library. In the Columbia University publication, column 6, he will find a verification of my tables for the years 1925 and 1933. The publication, for example, showed in the year 1930 the common stock earned 68 percent. The gentleman ignored the division of the \$6,000,000 impounded fund, which under a court order belonged to the rate payers.

Again his equity value ignores depreciation, as it was actually derived from an undepreciated rate base. There is no law or decision that allows an undepreciated rate base. It is contrary to all the natural laws ordained by the Creator. He has also gone astray as to the stock ownership. For information on that point, he should consult the declaration filed by the company with the S. E. C. Likewise, he will find by asking the Utility Commission for a break-down of taxes paid, that the local company has been paying ridiculously low local taxes when compared to gross earnings.

The latest record I have before me on that point is for 1937, the year the Potomac Electric Co. earned 74 percent on its common stock. The taxes for that year on the property of this concern in both Maryland and the District of Columbia, including the Federal tax on electricity, amounted to only 6.8 percent on its gross earnings. Of course, this does not include the income taxes paid by the higher-ups in this combination on their enormous incomes; nor does it include the taxes on Mr. Harrison's yacht.

This is a lower percentage than the municipal plant at Tupelo, Miss., pays in taxes out of its gross revenues.

For the information of the House, here is the table showing the earnings of this Potomac Electric Co., both before and after the consent decree, as shown by the records of the Utilities Commission of the District of Columbia.

I do not see how the conscientious gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH] even could understand it.

TABLE 1.—Stock earnings, Potomac Electric Power Co., compared with rate index

| BEFORE CONSENT DECREE, REPRESENTATIVE YEARS | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Calendar year | Top residential rate index, cents per kilowatt-hour | Amount available for dividends | Amount preferred stock outstanding | Amount paid on preferred stock | Amount common stock outstanding | Amount available for common-stock dividend | Percent earned, common stock |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 1914..... | 10 | \$617,425 | \$250,000 | \$25,000 | \$5,750,000 | \$592,425 | 10.3 |
| 1915..... | 10 | 666,942 | 250,000 | 27,500 | 5,750,000 | 639,442 | 11.1 |
| 1918..... | 10 | 568,780 | 250,000 | 27,500 | 5,750,000 | 541,280 | 11.0 |
| 1920..... | 10 | 532,818 | 250,000 | 20,000 | 5,750,000 | 512,818 | 8.0 |
| 1923..... | 10 | 1,020,896 | 250,000 | 25,000 | 5,750,000 | 1,004,896 | 17.5 |
| AFTER CONSENT DECREE | | | | | | | |
| 1925..... | 7.5 | \$2,295,724 | \$2,000,000 | (1) | \$6,000,000 | \$2,295,724 | 38.3 |
| 1926..... | 7.0 | 2,598,117 | 2,000,000 | \$166,128 | 6,000,000 | 2,491,989 | 41.5 |
| 1927..... | 6.25 | 2,932,162 | 7,000,000 | 248,702 | 6,000,000 | 2,683,465 | 44.7 |
| 1928..... | 5.9 | 3,699,677 | 7,000,000 | 392,030 | 6,000,000 | 3,307,647 | 55.1 |
| 1929..... | 5.2 | 4,120,136 | 7,000,000 | 394,917 | 6,000,000 | 3,725,219 | 62.1 |

¹ No dividend paid on preferred in 1925 as new issue put out at end of year. Columns 3 to 7, inclusive, taken from reports, Public Utilities Commission, District of Columbia.

TABLE 1.—Stock earnings, Potomac Electric Power Co., compared with rate index—Continued
AFTER CONSENT DECREE—continued

| Calendar year | Top residential rate index, cents per kilowatt-hour | Amount available for dividends | Amount preferred stock outstanding | Amount paid on preferred stock | Amount common stock outstanding | Amount available for common-stock dividend | Percent earned, common stock |
|---------------|-----------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 1930----- | 4.7 | \$4,471,725 | \$7,000,000 | \$394,911 | \$5,000,000 | \$4,076,804 | 68.0 |
| 1931----- | 4.2 | 4,471,725 | 7,000,000 | 394,970 | 6,000,000 | 3,872,704 | 64.6 |
| 1932----- | 3.9 | 4,267,674 | 7,000,000 | 395,045 | 6,000,000 | 3,746,959 | 62.4 |
| 1933----- | 3.9 | 4,142,004 | 7,000,000 | 395,044 | 6,000,000 | 3,619,120 | 60.4 |
| 1934----- | 3.9 | 3,598,793 | 7,000,000 | 395,045 | 6,000,000 | 3,203,748 | 53.5 |
| 1935----- | 3.9 | 3,607,267 | 7,000,000 | 395,044 | 6,000,000 | 3,212,223 | 53.5 |
| 1936----- | 3.9 | 4,246,041 | 7,000,000 | 395,045 | 6,000,000 | 3,850,996 | 64.4 |
| 1937----- | 3.9 | 4,886,974 | 7,000,000 | 395,044 | 6,000,000 | 4,491,930 | 74.9 |
| 1938----- | 3.9 | 4,187,909 | 7,000,000 | 395,000 | 6,000,000 | 3,792,909 | 63.2 |
| 1939----- | 3.9 | 4,230,271 | 7,000,000 | 395,000 | 6,000,000 | 3,835,271 | 64.0 |

¹ Reductions given in each year by reducing bottom steps of rate from 3 cents to 2, 1.5, and intermediate steps from 3.8 cents to 3.6 cents, 3.3, 2.0, 1.9, and 1.8 cents, respectively.

² 50 kilowatt-hours included in first step.

³ 45 kilowatt-hours included in first step.

Earning data secured from Public Utility Commission of the District of Columbia

Mr. Speaker, the gentleman talks about this rate base and refers to it as being \$80,000,000 or \$89,000,000, when the record shows that there are only \$25,000,000 in bonds, \$7,000,000 in preferred stocks, and \$6,000,000 common stocks, amounting in all to \$38,000,000, as shown by the record; and that after paying the interest on the bonds and preferred stocks it left 64 percent for the holders of the common stocks.

I do not know who wrote that stuff the gentleman from Pennsylvania read, showing that 50 kilowatt-hours a month in Tupelo, Miss., costs a domestic consumer \$3, when in fact it costs him only \$1.25. In his district in Pennsylvania it would cost \$3.12, although the power company that operates in that area can generate its own power with Pennsylvania coal or purchase it wholesale for less than Tupelo is paying for its power purchased wholesale from the T. V. A. But while the Tupelo system supplies electricity to the people at the yardstick rates, or at rates based upon the cost of generation, transmission, and distribution, the power company is wringing overcharges from the people of his district, including the conscientious gentleman from Pennsylvania himself, amounting to more than 100 percent, as I shall show before I close.

The difference between the gentleman from Pennsylvania and me is that he goes to the power company for his information, and I go to the official record. That was the report of the power company which he read from.

Mr. RICH. Here it is. Read it. It is authentic.

Mr. RANKIN. I do not care to read it; it is not official, and the gentleman knows it is not official.

Mr. RICH. It is sworn to and filed with the Speaker of the House.

Mr. RANKIN. I used the record of the Utilities Commission of the District of Columbia.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin for a brief question.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. Does not the Public Utilities Commission of the District of Columbia regulate the utilities and control the rates? If that be so, is the gentleman indicting the New Deal which has had control of the Utilities Commission of the District of Columbia for the last 7 years?

Mr. RANKIN. I decline to yield further. The gentleman from Wisconsin does not want information on this subject, but I will give him some a little later, on the way his people in Wisconsin are robbed with overcharges for electricity to the amount of more than \$20,000,000 a year.

As a matter of fact, we were trying to pass a law along the lines of the British law, which would make the Potomac Electric Power Co. give back part of their earnings to the consumers every year and at the same time cut their dividends down in proportion, until they got these rates down to their normal levels. They complied, in a way, so far as the rates were concerned, but they completely dodged the issue so far as their dividends were concerned. A few men who own this concern, or actually one man, draw down

enormous rake-offs every year. The gentleman from Pennsylvania stood here and said they have all this property, when the truth is the consumers in Washington have paid for it many times. Well, suppose I own a house and lot in Williamsport, Pa., the gentleman's home, and that house is worth \$5,000.

Mr. RICH. Woolrich.

Mr. RANKIN. Or in Woolrich, his home town, and I rent it to the gentleman from Pennsylvania. Suppose I have him tied so that he cannot get a house anywhere else, just as the power company has these folks all tied up, both here and in Pennsylvania. They not only cannot get power anywhere else, but they have to pay whatever rates are imposed.

Suppose the gentleman cannot get a house anywhere, and I charge him \$1,000 a year rent. Then suppose I come to him and say, "I am going to raise the rent on that house to \$5,000 a year." He might ask, "What are you going to do with it?" I say, "I am going to build another house with it and I am going to rent it to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. SCHAFER] for \$1,000 a year." Of course, it would all be mine.

That is exactly what this outfit has done here. They have taken from the people of the District of Columbia all this money, and, instead of putting it into rate reductions, they have gone out and reinvested it for themselves, and now call it a part of their rate base.

They remind me of the New Zealand savage William J. Bryan used to tell about who claimed title to a piece of land on the grounds that he had eaten the owner.

Mr. RICH. If the gentleman will read the statement I shall put in the RECORD, he will find they never paid more than 10 percent and they have only done that in the last 2 or 3 years when there has been the undistributed profits tax. Most of the time they paid 5, 6, or 7 percent. If the gentleman will read that tomorrow morning he will know more about it than he does now.

Mr. RANKIN. I hope I will never be that gullible.

When I hear a man get up here and read something, and finally discover he is reading from a statement made by C. W. Kellogg, I feel that he is more to be pitied than blamed.

I promised the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH] a little kindergarten education on power rates in Pennsylvania, so I am going to move up to his district. I want to say again that I love the gentleman from Pennsylvania, and I resent the effort of these utility people to take him off on a snipe hunt and mislead him.

Mr. RICH. I want to say to the gentleman that no public utility or anybody else will take me on a "snipe hunt," not even the gentleman himself. I will take care of myself and I will not ask the gentleman or anybody else to look after me.

Does the gentleman mean to take me on a "snipe hunt"? No one can do that with me; I can take care of myself, and I ask no help from any of my colleagues.

Mr. RANKIN. I said these utilities propagandists had evidently taken the gentleman on a "snipe hunt." I did not do it. Do not blame me for it.

Let me say to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH] that under the last rates published by the Federal Power Commission, as shown by this book I have here, which gives the rates in every community in the United States, and which I am trying to get published as a House document, so as to have these rates in your hands, because you are going to need them, every one of you, this summer and this fall—it shows that 40 kilowatt-hours of electricity in Tupelo, Miss., costs \$1; in Cleveland, Ohio, where they have a municipal plant, \$1.27; and in Williamsport, Pa., the biggest town in the gentleman's district, and in all the other towns in that area, the cost is \$2.57. In Tupelo, Miss., 50 kilowatt-hours a month costs \$1.25; in Williamsport, Pa., and throughout that area, \$3.12. In Tupelo, 100 kilowatt-hours a month costs \$2.25; and in Williamsport, Pa., and surrounding area, \$5.04. In Tupelo 250 kilowatt-hours a month costs \$4.25; in Williamsport, Pa., and surrounding area the cost is \$8.34, and so forth.

These rates apply to all the towns in that area. The country people in his district pay more, if they get any electricity at all.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I do not have time. I only have a few more minutes.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield for just one question?

Mr. RANKIN. I cannot get any more time, the gentleman sees that.

Mr. RICH. I will try to get the gentleman 1 additional minute.

Mr. RANKIN. The gentleman cannot do it. They have men in the House here to block me. I am sorry, I cannot yield.

Mr. RICH. Nobody will block you from getting time.

Mr. RANKIN. They have tried it already, as the gentleman knows.

Mr. Speaker, I want to set out a comparison between the light and power rates in the district of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, the rates in the District of Columbia, and the rates in my home town of Tupelo, Miss.

The Pennsylvania rates which I shall quote are the rates charged by the Pennsylvania Power & Light Co. in the following towns and cities:

Akron, Alburtis, Allentown, Allenwood, Almedia, Antes Fort, Aristes, Ashland, Ashley, Atglen, Atlas, Auburn, Audenried, Avis, Bareville, Bausman, Beach Haven, Beachlake, Beaver Meadow, Beaver Springs, Beavertown, Benton (Columbia County), Berwick, Berrysburg, Bethlehem, Bingen, Bird in Hand, Bloomfield, Blooming Glen, Bloomsburg, Blue Ball, Bowmans (Carbon County), Bowmansville, Brance Dale, Brandonville, Bressler, Broad Mountain, Brockton, Brodheadsville, Brownstown (Lancaster County), Brownsville (Schuylkill County), Buck Mountain, Butztown, Camp Hill, Canadensis, Carlisle, Castanea, Catasauqua, Cementon, Center Valley, Centralia, Cetrana, Christiana, Christmans, Coal-dale, Columbia, Conestoga, Conyngham, Coopersburg, Coplay, Cortez, Craley, Cranberry Junction, Cresco, Cressona, Cumbola, Dalmatia, Damascus, Danielsville, Danville, Dauphin, Delano, Denver, Dewart, Donaldson, Drifton, Dubois-town, Duncott, East Greenville, East Honesdale, East Peters-burg, East Prospect, East Stroudsburg, East Texas, Ebervale, Eckley, Eden, Egypt, Elizabethtown, Elizabethtville, Elverson, Eysburg, Enhaut, Enola, Espy, Excelsior, Exchange, Fern Glen, Flemington, Florin, Fogelsville, Forestville, Fort Hun-ter, Fountain Hill, Fountain Springs, Frackville, Freeburg, Freeland, Freemansburg, Friedensville, Fritztown, Fullerton, Gap, Gauffs Hill, Georgetown (Luzerne County), Gilbert, Gilberton, Girardville, Gordon, Gordonville, Gottshalls, Gouldsboro (Sand Cut), Gowen City, Gratz, Greely, Greena-walds, Hagersville, Halifax, Hamlin, Hanover (Luzerne County), Harleigh, Harrisburg, Harwood Mines, Hauto, Haw-ley, Hazelton, Hegins, Helfenstein, Hellertown, Herndon, Hetlerville, Highspire, Hogestown, Hokendauqua, Hollister-ville, Holtwood, Homesville, Honesdale, Honeybrook, Hope-land, Hughesville, Hummels Wharf, Hummelstown, Ickes-burg, Intercourse, Jeansville, Jeddo, Jersey Shore, Junedale, Kaska, Kelayres.

Keystone, Kis-Lyn, Kleinfelter, Kulpmont, Lackawaxen, Lake Ariel, Lampeter, Lancaster, Landingville, Landisville, Lansford, Lattimer Mines, Laurel Run, Laurelton, Lavelle, Leacock, Leaman Place, Lehigh Tannery, Leighton, Le-moyne, Light Street, Limeridge, Lincoln, Linden, Lingles-town, Lititz, Litzenberg (Chapman Station), Liverpool, Llewellyn, Lock Haven, Locust Gap, Locustdale, Loganton, Longlevel, Lost Creek, Loyalton, Loysville, Lykens, Lytle, Macungie, Madisonville, Mahanoy City, Mahanoy Plane, Manheim, Mar Lin, Marietta, Marion Heights, Martie Forge, Martins Creek, Marysville, Maytown, McAdoo, McAllister-ville, McClure, McElhattan, Mechanicsburg (Cumberland County), Mechanicsburg (Lancaster County), Mechanics-ville (Schuylkill County), Mexico, Middleburg, Middleport, Mifflin (Juniata County), Mifflintown, Mifflinville, Mill Mall, Millersburg, Millerstown (Perry County), Millersville, Mill-ville, Millway, Milton, Minersville, Montandon, Montgomery, (Lycoming County), Montoursville, Morea Colliery, More-land, Morgantown, Mount Carbon, Mount Carmel, Mount Joy, Mount Pocono, Mountain Top, Mountainhome, Mount-

ville, Mowry, Muir, Muncy, Natalie, Neffs, Neffsville, Nesco-peck, Nesquehoning, New Berlin, New Boston, New Columbia, New Columbus, New Cumberland, New Holland, New Kings-town, New Market, New Philadelphia, New Providence, New-foundland, Newmanstown, Newport (Perry County), New-ville, North Catasauqua, Northampton, Northumberland, Nu-remberg, Oberlin, Oneida, Orangeville, Orefield, Orwigsburg, Orwin, Palo Alto, Paradise, Park Crest, Parryville, Paxinos, Paxtang, Paxtonville, Penbrook, Penns Creek, Pennsburg, Phoenix Park, Picture Rocks.

Pine Grove (Schuylkill County), Plainfield, Plains (Luzerne County), Pleasant Mount, Pocono Pines, Port Carbon, Port Clinton, Port Royal, Port Trevorton, Pottsville, Progress, Qua-kake, Quarryville, Ranshaw, Ravenrun, Ravine, Reamstown, Rebuck, Red Hill, Reinerton, Reinholds, Rheems, Richfield, Richland, Richlandtown, Ringtown, Riverside, Roaring Creek, Robesonia, Rock Glen, Rockville, Roherstown, Rothville, Rutherford Heights, St. Nicholas, Sandy Run (Luzerne County), Schaefferstown, Schenckville, Seelyville, Selinsgrove, Sellersville, Seltzer, Shaft, Shamokin, Shamokin Dam, Shenandoah, Shenandoah Heights, Shepton, Sheridan, Shil-lington, Shiremanstown, Shohola, Siegersville, Silverdale, Sinking Spring, Skytop, Slatedale, Slatington, Snyderstown, Souderton, South Enola, South Williamsport, Spring Glen, Springtown, Steelton, Stevens, Stiles, Stockertown, Stockton, Strasburg, Stroudsburg, Sugarland, Summerdale, Summit Hill, Sunbury, Swatara Station, Tamaqua, Tannersville, Tatamy, Telford, Terre Hill, Thompsonstown, Tobyhanna, Tomhicken, Tower City, Tremont, Tresckow, Trevorton, Trexlertown, Trumbauersville, Turbotville, Tuscarora, Tylersville, Union-dale, Uniontown (Dauphin County), Upper Lehigh, Valley View, Vera Cruz, Vintage, Wadesville, Wagnersville, Walnut Bottom, Walnutport, Warrensville, Washington (Lancaster County), Weissport, Wernsville, Wescoeville, West Catasauqua, West Fairview, West Hazelton, West Milton, West Lawn, White Haven, White Mills, Whitewater, Wiconisco, Wilberton, Wilkes-Barre, Williamsport, Williamstown, Willow Street, Winfield, Witmer, Womelsdorf, Woodland (Schuylkill County), Woolrich, Wormleysburg, Wrightsville, Wyndor, Wyoming, Wyomissing Hills, and Zerbe.

The rates in every one of these places could be reduced to the T. V. A. levels and still leave ample returns on legitimate investments.

You will note that this list includes not only Williamsport, the largest city in the gentleman's district, but also Woolrich, his home town. Here are the rates in effect in all the above cities and towns, compared with the rates in Tupelo, Miss.

Monthly residential rates

| | 25 kilowatt-hours | 40 kilowatt-hours | 100 kilowatt-hours | 250 kilowatt-hours | 500 kilowatt-hours | 1,000 kilowatt-hours | 1,500 kilowatt-hours | 2,000 kilowatt-hours |
|-------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Pennsylvania Power & Light rates..... | \$1.74 | \$2.57 | \$5.04 | \$8.34 | \$12.09 | \$19.59 | \$27.09 | \$34.59 |
| Tupelo, Miss. (Tennessee Valley Authority) rates..... | .75 | 1.00 | 2.25 | 4.25 | 6.15 | 8.15 | 10.45 | 13.95 |

Commercial rates

| | 50 kilowatt-hours | 150 kilowatt-hours | 375 kilowatt-hours | 750 kilowatt-hours | 1,500 kilowatt-hours | 6,000 kilowatt-hours |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Pennsylvania Power & Light rates..... | \$3.12 | \$8.62 | \$20.99 | \$40.12 | \$73.87 | \$216.37 |
| Tupelo, Miss., rates..... | 1.25 | 3.75 | 8.25 | 13.25 | 20.75 | 57.75 |

Industrial rates

| | 15,000 kilowatt-hours | 30,000 kilowatt-hours | 60,000 kilowatt-hours | 120,000 kilowatt-hours | 200,000 kilowatt-hours | 400,000 kilowatt-hours | 1,000,000 kilowatt-hours |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| Pennsylvania Power & Light rates..... | \$370 | \$478 | \$872 | \$1,602 | \$2,568 | \$4,962 | \$8,535 |
| Tupelo, Miss., rates..... | 226 | 323 | 547 | 930 | 1,991 | 2,629 | 5,310 |

Mr. RICH. But you forget to tell them that the power that you are getting down at Tupelo is paid for by the people in my district, because the Government is doing that, and they are being taxed, and they are paying for the power you are using down there. You get it for less than it costs the Government to furnish it to you in Tupelo, Miss.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I will answer that statement in a moment.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, I just want you to show in that 5 minutes, if you will, how much taxes the T. V. A. is paying to any State or any county or anybody else for what they are doing and getting for nothing, and I can show you that every public utility, just like the Potomac Electric Power Co., pays half of their earnings into the Government for taxes. Instead of that, you fellows down there are resting on the Government, and we in Pennsylvania are paying the bill to run the T. V. A. and the Government; and that is where you have the advantage of us, because you have got the Government in business down there.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, the conscientious gentleman from Pennsylvania will have to get a better answer than that when he goes back to face the people in his district and has to confess that every single human being in his district who buys his electricity from the Pennsylvania Power & Light Co.—and that means practically all of them who use electricity—have to pay an overcharge ranging from 100 to 300 percent.

He tries to tell you that the power companies in Pennsylvania pay taxes and that the municipal light and power system in Tupelo does not. In that he has been misled again, for the municipal plant at Tupelo pays proportionately more money in lieu of taxes for the amount of electricity sold than does any power company in Pennsylvania.

Then he tries to make you believe that Tupelo is buying power from the T. V. A. below the cost of production. There he has been misled again. Tupelo pays on an average of a little more than 5 mills a kilowatt-hour for her electricity, while the Alabama Power Co. transmitted power into my district last year and sold it for profit to a private power company at 4.1 mills a kilowatt-hour.

The Louisiana Power & Light Co. generates power, transmits it into the State of Arkansas, and sells it wholesale to the Arkansas Power & Light Co. for profit at 2.6 mills a kilowatt-hour, or a little more than one-half the rate paid by Tupelo when it buys power wholesale from the T. V. A.

But let me bring the gentleman from Pennsylvania a little nearer home, and call his attention to the fact that last year the power generated at the Conowingo Dam on the Susquehanna River was sold at wholesale for profit at 3.34 mills a kilowatt-hour. The Pennsylvania Power & Light Co. can purchase power, or generate it with Pennsylvania coal anywhere in the State at less than 4 mills a kilowatt-hour. Then it certainly ought to be able to distribute it at the same rates the city of Tupelo distributes her power for which she pays 5 mills a kilowatt-hour.

If that were done, the average householder in the gentleman's district would save more than 100 percent on his light and power bill, and the commercial consumer would save anywhere from 175 percent to 300 percent; while a small industry using 200,000 kilowatt-hours a month would save about \$700 a month. One using 400,000 kilowatt-hours would save \$2,300 a month; and one using 1,000,000 kilowatt-hours a month would save \$3,200 or more than \$37,000 a year, on its electric power bill—and the people of the whole State would save \$72,000,000 a year.

But the gentleman from Pennsylvania intimates that this drive to get electricity to the American people at what it is worth is socialism; when, as a matter of fact, it is the greatest movement toward individualism this country has seen for generations. It is building up the homes, the mercantile establishments, and the small industries of the Nation and making this country a better, a brighter, and a richer place in which to live.

God speed the day when we can convert men like the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH], enlist their enthusiastic support, and bring the blessing of cheap electricity

to the people of the entire Nation, including the now helpless consumers in Pennsylvania. [Applause.]

The SPEAKER. Under order of the House heretofore made, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN] is recognized for 20 minutes.

THE CIGAR INDUSTRY

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOFFMAN. Yes.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I have come to the Well of this House today to plead with you to let my people work. The cigar industry, which had its beginning in my county—York County, Pa.—150 years ago, and which has built towns and communities and afforded a high standard of living for many thousands of people, is rapidly coming to a close because of the recent legislation passed by this House. Just this week several more factories have been forced to close. Not only the community is suffering in this, but the Federal Government, too, will suffer.

The local internal-revenue office of Red Lion reports that in 1939 cigar stamps were sold there for 253,270,518 cigars. Wherever cigars have been sold in recent years the name of Red Lion suggested itself and immediately people thought of cigars, and more cigars—once good, honest, 5-cent cigars. Not only did the cigar industry mean prosperity in the communities in which the factories were located but to the surrounding country for miles and miles around. Good times or bad times depended on the cigar industry. I am inviting the membership of this House to drive up into my county, just 100 miles away from here, and see what a community has been built up by this industry, with its large banks, churches, schools, and substantial homes.

Red Lion Borough, incorporated 60 years ago, built out of cigars, has the highest percentage of population attending Sunday school of any community in the United States. They have never allowed liquor to be sold in the town. They have set up a standard of morals and living generally that has never been surpassed anywhere. And now the wage and hour law is forcing these factories to close. There was a time not long ago when an adjoining borough had more than 40 cigar factories, some of them employing several hundred people. Today, if I am rightly informed, there are only 2 or 3 in operation. Would you believe me when I tell you that this town must be a ghost town in the near future?

Recently a cigar manufacturer who had been in business for many years was compelled to pay to his employees wages, due under the new act, totaling \$2,900. Mr. Heindle issued these checks to his employees and all of the 38 employees walked into his office and laid their checks on his desk, refusing to accept them. This speaks for the feeling of the people in the community. This is concrete evidence of the good will existing between the employees and the employers.

Another factory that recently closed posted a lengthy statement in their plant calling to the attention of the workers that because of the existing wage and hour law they were compelled to close their factory. And they did close on February 23. They definitely set forth in the statement that they had a market for cigars and that they wanted to continue to operate, and that just as soon as the liberty and freedom they had enjoyed throughout a period of years was given back to them they would open up their business and reemploy every one of their old employees.

I am asking this House if it is going to stand idly by and see community after community like this with thriving industry be blackened out by a destructive piece of legislation when it could be prevented by simply amending the law. I am asking you again why you will not let my people work?

I am reliably informed that recently when several of these factories closed the workers flocked to the unemployment agency 10 miles away to find the place overcrowded and many of them had to go back to their homes and return the next day to report. True it is that many of them are not earning much money, but they are willing to work for what they are earning and they will make their earnings keep them rather than be on relief. Years ago I read a book—I have even forgotten the title—but it con-

cerned starving people in Ireland, and about all I remember of the book was that the writer said, "What has poor Ireland done that England will let the people starve?" I am asking this House and particularly the New Deal Members here, "What have my people done that you refuse to let them work and earn an honest living?"

There never were any labor troubles in the cigar communities until 1933, when due to recent legislation supported by rubber-stamp politicians a group of outside troublemakers, principally from New York and Philadelphia, came into the county and created a strike. The strike so disrupted business that the machine began to come and then finally hundreds of people were clinging to the last straw—working and willing to work for what they could earn.

We find the present vicious law severing that last straw, and I am here today pleading for those people and again asking this House why in the name of God and humanity you will not let my people work?

[During the delivery of the foregoing the following occurred:]

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I did not yield for a speech.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman yielded to the gentleman from Pennsylvania and this will be taken out of the gentleman's time.

NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, how much time have I remaining?

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Michigan is recognized for 13½ minutes.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, speaking under a special order, if I start a sentence and have not finished it before someone demands that the words be taken down, have I the right to finish that sentence so as to make the meaning clear?

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. WALTER. Can the Speaker of the House of Representatives make a declaratory judgment?

The SPEAKER. The Chair doubts if the gentleman from Pennsylvania states a parliamentary inquiry and he also doubts very much whether the gentleman from Michigan states a parliamentary inquiry, because the matter to which the gentleman refers has passed beyond the present stage of discussion.

Mr. HOFFMAN. It may come up later.

The SPEAKER. If it does, the Chair will then rule upon it.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Then I would not be accused of ignoring the ruling of the Chair if I act in good faith?

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Michigan under special order of the House is now entitled to 13½ minutes. The gentleman will proceed.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, last Friday I endeavored to make it clear that the hearings before the Smith committee had disclosed a situation which shows that the Labor Board had gotten into such a position that it is no longer useful. That is, that the confidence of the people throughout the country, in that Board, had been destroyed, also that this investigation before the Smith committee had shown that the law itself should be amended. At that point in the discussion I was asked by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. Hook] who resides in the northern peninsula of Michigan, and who is the only Democratic Member of this body from his State who resides in that peninsula, why the Smith committee should continue those hearings, if the statements I had made previously were correct. It was then my duty and I endeavored to show to the satisfaction of the gentleman from northern Michigan, who is a Representative in this House and lives in the northern peninsula, why the committee should continue. The investigation has already proceeded so far, if the newspaper reports are true, that the committee itself is now proposing amendments, is getting ready to make what is known as a preliminary report, which would embody these amendments.

The investigation of that committee has disclosed to the membership of the House and to the country that we have ample evidence showing the necessity for the abolition of the Board, for the amendment of the law, but there may be somebody here and there throughout the country or there may be some Member of the House who is not satisfied, and so, in order to satisfy that individual or that Member of the House or to remove from the mind of this one man or two men, if there were two, a doubt if one existed, and to show that there is not longer any doubt about what we should do, the Smith committee obtained another \$50,000 and intends to continue its investigation.

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOFFMAN. I yield for a question.

Mr. RAYBURN. I wanted to give the gentleman in one moment my version of why the committee desires to proceed.

Mr. HOFFMAN. But I did not ask the gentleman. I was trying to tell my version. My version is just as I said, that the committee intends to continue so that no longer can anyone doubt the necessity of making these moves. I recall, in my childhood days, that there was a doubting Thomas who wanted to put his finger in the wound on our Saviour's side so he would know that Christ had been crucified. Thomas would not accept the testimony of the other disciples but demanded that he be shown. I do not have any criticism of any Member of the House, or anyone on the outside, who wants to wait until the last bit of evidence that can be produced has been produced before making up his mind. On the other hand, if the rest of us are satisfied, then there is no reason why we should not act.

As an illustration, you will recall that the Smith committee found in the files of the Board a memorandum by Mr. Witt, Secretary of the Board, which told of a visit which he was asked to make to Pittsburgh on the 2d day of June 1937, there to meet Lee Pressman, general counsel of the C. I. O., and Philip Murray, vice president of the C. I. O., in order that they might make a demand upon the Inland for a signed contract, something which the Supreme Court had said, back in April of 1937, need not be made in oral form.

Now, suppose I doubted that that memorandum was in Witt's handwriting. Suppose I claimed that that document was forged. Then there would be the question whether it was forged or not.

Now, we are all familiar, I think, with the proposition that it takes expert testimony to determine whether an instrument has been forged or not. We have had books written on that subject. So if I were in doubt, even though Mr. Witt came in and admitted that he made it, even though Mr. Mayne came in and admitted that the document, the authenticity of which was questioned, was forged, still I might think that Mr. Witt or Mr. Mayne was laboring under a misapprehension and might be mistaken, and I might want to wait until there had been further evidence from the F. B. I. The average citizen who heard the testimony in the Smith hearing knows we need a new Board—that the law should be amended.

So perhaps this committee is going on and on and on until they have convinced by overwhelming testimony the last doubting Thomas.

I suppose you noticed in the papers that the committee was going to bring out a preliminary report, and the newspaper reporters have been speculating as to the amendments which were to be proposed by the Smith committee. After the Smith committee brings out this report—suppose it brings it out this week—that report will be referred to the Labor Committee of the House. We have the statement of the chairman of that committee, through the papers at least, that no action will be taken until the final report of the Smith committee is brought out. When is that going to be? Does anyone know? We will go along until the latter part of March or the first of April. Then if it is referred to the Labor Committee of the House it must be there 30 days, must it not, before you can get it on the floor of the House by petition? The papers also state that two gentlemen from Georgia, who are Members of this House, intend to bring out a discharge petition if the Committee on Labor

does not act. But, as I said before, that will take 30 days after the report of the Smith committee has been submitted to the Labor Committee of the House of Representatives. Certainly this House will give the Labor Committee a few days, perhaps a week or 2 weeks, to consider that. Then we will be getting down to the end of the session.

The appeal that I have made is this, that inasmuch as we know now, the majority of us, that this law should be amended, inasmuch as the Congress intends sometime to get rid of that Board, and the only way you can get rid of the Board is to repeal the act and pass legislation creating a new Board, enacting such provisions as you want to, the only way that can be done being by some sort of petition similar to that which these two gentlemen from Georgia are quoted as stating they intend to circulate, why is it that the Republicans who advocate a change of this law should sit here and wait for the majority to act, if we really want that act amended? Why should we not sign this Petition No. 23 that I put on the Speaker's desk some time ago and bring out the bill which I introduced in March of 1939 and get it on the floor of this House? Then throw it into the wastebasket, if you wish, or propose any amendment you wish, but insure that the House at least, regardless of what the Senate may do, will propose amendments to the National Labor Relations Act, and abolish the Board.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOFFMAN. Yes; I yield.

Mr. GROSS. Being a member of that Labor Committee I believe that their procrastination is just a part of the determination on the part of the leadership not to get anything out of that committee. With all of the pressure that is being exerted on us, I believe they are determined not to bring anything out, but what they are trying to do is to discredit the Smith committee, and it is the most popular committee today of any committee of Congress.

Mr. HOFFMAN. All I can say today is that three Members of the House Committee on Labor have signed Petition No. 23, that the House Committee on Labor has been holding hearings for more than 10 months, that this subject has been up for 2 years; and if there has been delay, this delay should be charged to the majority side. If there is no inclination shown to bring out this legislation, then from this time on the lack of doing something instead of talking about doing something can be charged to the majority side; and there is no reason for us to let the majority circulate their petition and steal our thunder.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOFFMAN. I yield.

Mr. CRAWFORD. I wish to ask the gentleman a question because of his intense study of the Wagner Act, the wage-hour law, and the work of the Labor Board. In the gentleman's opinion—and I realize this is only an opinion but I am asking it because I think the gentleman's opinion will be as good as that of anyone in the House—in the gentleman's opinion will this present session of Congress be permitted to consider amendments to the wage and hour law or the Wagner Labor Relations Act?

Mr. HOFFMAN. I have no way of knowing. The answer to that rests with the majority unless we of the minority come up here and get together within striking distance by the signing of petition No. 23. If we do, then we can say to those on the majority side who really want the law amended: "Now, come on, boys, we have 150 signatures to this petition; you come up now and sign." If they refuse then there is evidence that there is no real desire to amend the law. I do not know any other way to bring it out other than by a discharge petition.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOFFMAN. Yes; I yield to a member of the Committee on Labor.

Mr. RANDOLPH. The gentleman stated that three members of the Committee on Labor had signed petition No. 23.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Yes.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Would the gentleman also inform the House of the approximate number, if not the exact number, of Members who have signed it?

Mr. HOFFMAN. I have never looked at it since I filed it with the Clerk. I am not going around begging anyone to sign any petition. I made the simple announcement that the petition was there and its purpose, and I assume that every Member of the House will exercise his own good judgment whether he wants to sign it or not.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. HOFFMAN. I yield.

Mr. CRAWFORD. The reason I ask this question is because I have received so many letters from Democrats and Republicans operating industries in my district asking whether the Congress will be permitted to consider the matter at this session.

Mr. HOFFMAN. I do not know. That is within the control of the majority leadership and I have no way of knowing what their program is.

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOFFMAN. I yield.

Mr. WALTER. Does not the gentleman feel that much of the criticism that is made of the National Labor Relations Board is the result of the manner in which the act has been administered?

Mr. HOFFMAN. Much of it, yes.

Mr. WALTER. The Judiciary Committee last year reported almost unanimously a bill that would provide judicial review of decisions of administrative agencies. Does not the gentleman feel that the prompt enactment of that bill would at least hang something over the heads of these administrators so that they would attempt to carry out the clearly expressed intent of Congress?

Mr. HOFFMAN. I intend to vote for that bill and do everything that I can to get others to vote for it. [Applause.]

[Here the gavel fell.]

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to Mr. STEARNS of New Hampshire indefinitely.

WITHDRAWAL OF RESOLUTION

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, on last Wednesday I filed House Resolution 404 through a misunderstanding. I am advised by the Parliamentarian that it cannot be withdrawn except by action of the House. I therefore ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Rules be discharged from further consideration of House Resolution 404 and that the resolution be laid on the table.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the request of the gentleman from Texas will be granted.

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record and to include therein a radio speech delivered by myself.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

THE LITTLE RED SCHOOLHOUSE

Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks and to include therein a letter I have received from the Detroit Federation of Teachers and my reply thereto.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan. Mr. Speaker and my colleagues in the House, I want to speak today for a few minutes on the subject of the little red schoolhouse. Aply it has been said that when Abraham Lincoln was a boy the schoolhouses were red only on the outside. I want to cast no reflections generally upon our American system of education, nor the many thousands of loyal school teachers in our Nation, but I do say to you that it should be a matter of grave concern to us all—not only to Members of this House but to all citizens of the United States—that we see to it that no taint of

pink stains the pure whiteness of our great system of education [applause] which made this the greatest Nation on earth.

If stories that we hear have any foundation, many of our educational institutions are not only at present afflicted with a pink stain, but in some cases this stain verges on red. In any event, in my opinion, it is time that this Congress—that the people who elect us, as well as the boards of education and the regents of universities in this Nation—see to it that our teachers hereafter spend more time teaching Americanism and the principles of religion and less time expounding doctrines of un-Americanism and in criticism of our traditional American institutions.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I am aroused by a letter which I received Saturday from the Detroit Federation of Teachers, at the top of whose letterhead there is this slogan, "Democracy in education—Education for democracy." The letter is signed by Mr. Philip H. Nichamin, chairman, legislative committee.

I do not know who Mr. Nichamin may be. I have been informed by the Bureau of Naturalization of the Department of Labor today that according to their records there was born in Minerk, Russia, in 1875, one Henry Nichamin who became a naturalized American citizen December 4, 1912, and lives in Detroit. According to the records at the time he was naturalized, he had two sons—Sammy and Heinie—born in 1906 and 1909, respectively. I do not know whether Mr. Philip H. Nichamin is either of those sons.

Mr. Speaker, I have the greatest respect in the world for the Detroit schools and Dr. Frank Cody, who has been the superintendent of schools in Detroit for many years. I do not know how many of the Detroit teachers belong to the Detroit Federation of Teachers, Local 231, 4612 Woodward Ave. But I sincerely hope that none of the teachers of Detroit subscribe to, and have had any part in, the drafting of the letter I received and which I shall introduce a little later in my remarks. If they do so subscribe, I feel that they have not been put in possession of the facts or have been deliberately misled in opposing the various measures mentioned in this letter. But if they do so subscribe, after having been put in full possession of the true facts and having fully understood what is in each of the bills mentioned, then I say to you, Mr. Speaker, they are not worthy of the solemn responsibilities entrusted to them as teachers of American youth.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I wish to read this letter received from Mr. Nichamin, together with my reply.

THE DETROIT FEDERATION OF TEACHERS,
LOCAL 231, THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF TEACHERS,
Detroit, Mich., February 29, 1940.

Representative FRED BRADLEY,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE BRADLEY: As workers and educators, we are alarmed by the flood of antialien bills now pending in Congress. We are alarmed by the implications and the potential abuses of such legislation. We are convinced that civil rights, like peace, are indivisible: when the rights of any section of the population are threatened, so are the rights of the rest.

Education for democracy cannot be realized if teachers' rights are to be endangered. Furthermore, there is precedent and logic which indicates that restrictive legislation, such as the antialien bills, are weapons against the rights of working people, and especially against those in the ranks of organized labor.

We ask you to use your influence in defeating all such legislation, and particularly the following: The Stewart bill (S. 2830), the Smith bill (H. R. 5138), the Dempsey bill (H. R. 4860), the Hobbs bill (H. R. 5643), the Reynolds bills (S. 1979 and S. 1980).

We hope that you will give our plea your consideration.

Sincerely yours,

PHILIP H. NICHAMIN,
Chairman, Legislative Committee.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D. C., March 4, 1940.

THE DETROIT FEDERATION OF TEACHERS, LOCAL 231,
4612 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

(Attention Mr. Philip H. Nichamin, Chairman, Legislative Committee.)

GENTLEMEN: I acknowledge and thank you for your favor of February 29th objecting to certain so-called antialien bills now pending in Congress.

I have every sympathy for an alien. I have every sympathy for the oppressed peoples of certain other nations of the world. How-

ever, so far as I have been able to determine, we have not as a Nation ever established recruiting stations abroad soliciting immigration into the United States. Generally speaking, on the other hand, our doors have always been open to aliens. They must, however, realize that in coming to the United States of America they must be determined to and desirous of living under our form of government, under our ideals of government, and under our principles of government. When this is not so, as far as I am concerned, they are no longer to be desired in this country. There is nothing in the Constitution of this country which teaches that it should commit suicide while shielding within its folds, and under its protection, those who would bring about its destruction.

Each of the several bills mentioned in your letter is designed to protect the Constitution of the United States and the loyal American citizens who live under its cloak. It is the intention of these bills to restrict the activities only of undesirable aliens. I shall support each and every one of those measures that have that aim in view.

Very truly yours,

FRED BRADLEY, M. C.

Mr. Speaker, verily it is time that the people of America awaken lest under influences and philosophies such as these promulgated by Mr. Nichamin turn the Little Red Schoolhouse into a Big Red Schoolhouse. [Applause.]

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. GIFFORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for one-half minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. GIFFORD]?

There was no objection.

SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF THE NEW DEAL

Mr. GIFFORD. Mr. Speaker, I rise at this time simply to express my extreme disappointment as I expected to listen to some remarkable speeches today in honor of the seventh birthday of the New Deal. I want to express my very great disappointment.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. GEARHART. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to include in the Appendix of the RECORD a radio address I delivered before the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of Washington on last Wednesday.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California [Mr. GEARHART]?

There was no objection.

Mr. GEARHART. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein an article from the pen of Paul Scharrenberg, entitled "Washington, the City Beautiful," which is a reprint from the American Federationist.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California [Mr. GEARHART]?

There was no objection.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein a table showing the spending of American Presidents as published on January 6 in the New York Sun.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. MICHENER]?

There was no objection.

ACQUISITION OF CERTAIN ISLANDS IN THE CARIBBEAN

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. RANDOLPH]?

There was no objection.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, a few days ago on this floor I called attention to the decision of Pan American Airways in canceling the east-bound stop at Bermuda on the flight to Europe due to the British seizure and censorship of mail.

In connection with this matter I quote from a recent Detroit Free Press editorial:

There is some talk in London about the "theoretical right" of a belligerent to "hail the clippers above the high seas and force them down and search them for contraband."

The possibility that something of this sort may be attempted has been suggested from the start, but practical difficulties and hazards in the way of undertaking it exist.

And there are other reasons why, it is to be hoped, the British will not undertake anything of the sort.

The forfeiture of American friendliness and good will which might be a result, particularly in the event of some untoward and perhaps fatal accident, would be a loss far greater than any possible gain from the practice.

I have introduced in the House this afternoon a resolution looking toward the acquisition of certain British islands in the Caribbean and British Honduras. The President is asked to enter into negotiations in any manner as may be deemed appropriate.

An identical resolution has been introduced in the other body this afternoon by the able Senator from North Carolina [Mr. REYNOLDS], and I am sure that his grasp of the situation will be reflected in appropriate remarks which he no doubt will make before the Senate on this proposal.

Mr. FISH. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANDOLPH. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. FISH. There has been a good deal said about this matter in the newspapers. Why should not the gentleman's resolution be seriously considered with a view to liquidating some of the British war debt payments which are now due us?

Mr. RANDOLPH. That is exactly what I propose to do. It would be in part payment for the indebtedness which the British Government owes the United States. That would be the basis for the negotiations.

Mr. FISH. In view of the fact they are not paying interest on the debt, why should we not get it for some of the interest payment immediately?

Mr. RANDOLPH. I think the gentleman's suggestion is splendid. I am pleased to have his support of my resolution. [Here the gavel fell.]

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record and to include therein an editorial.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN]?

There was no objection.

ENROLLED JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

Mr. PARSONS, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled a joint resolution of the House of the following title, which was thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H. J. Res. 424. Joint resolution to authorize the United States Maritime Commission to acquire certain lands at St. Petersburg, Fla.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 3 o'clock and 29 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, March 5, 1940, at 12 o'clock noon.

COMMITTEE HEARINGS

COMMITTEE ON THE CENSUS

There will be hearings by the Committee on the Census in room 312, House Office Building, Tuesday, March 5, 1940, at 10:30 a. m., on the reapportionment of Representatives in Congress.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

There will be a meeting of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds at 10:30 a. m., Wednesday, March 6, 1940, for the consideration of H. R. 8540.

COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

There will be a meeting of the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization Wednesday, March 6, 1940, at 10:30 a. m., for the consideration of H. R. 2176, H. R. 7878, and H. R. 8236.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

On Wednesday, March 6, 1940, at 10 a. m., there will be continued before Subcommittee No. 1 of the Committee on the Judiciary public hearings on the following bills:

H. R. 3331 and S. 1032, to amend the act entitled "An act to provide conditions for the purchase of supplies and the

making of contracts by the United States," and for other purposes.

H. R. 6395, to extend the provisions of the act entitled "An act to provide conditions for the purchase of supplies and the making of contracts by the United States, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1936, to certain contracts carried out with the aid of Federal funds.

The hearings will be held in room 346, House Office Building.

COMMITTEE ON MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES

The Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries will hold hearings at 10 a. m. on the following dates on the matters named:

Thursday, March 7, 1940:

H. R. 6321, to provide that the United States shall aid the States in fish restoration and management projects, and for other purposes.

This bill was previously referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, but under date of February 26 it was rereferred to this committee.

Tuesday, March 12, 1940:

H. R. 5476, to create the Alaska Fisheries Commission, and for other purposes.

H. R. 6690, making further provision for the protection of the fisheries of Alaska, and for other purposes.

H. R. 7542, to amend section 6 of an act of Congress entitled "An act for the protection of the fisheries of Alaska, and for other purposes," approved June 6, 1924.

H. R. 7987, to amend section 1 of the act of June 6, 1924, as amended, relative to the fisheries of Alaska.

H. R. 7988, making provision for employment of the residents of Alaska in the fisheries of said Territory, and for other purposes.

H. R. 8115, making provision for employment of residents of Alaska only in the salmon fishery of the Bristol Bay area, Alaska, during the year 1940.

H. R. 8172, to amend section 5 of the act of Congress approved June 26, 1906, relative to the Alaska salmon fishery.

Tuesday, March 19, 1940:

H. R. 6136, to amend the act entitled "An act for the establishment of marine schools, and for other purposes," approved March 4, 1911 (36 Stat. 1353; 34 U. S. C. 1122), so as to authorize an appropriation of \$50,000 annually to aid in the maintenance and support of marine schools.

H. R. 7094, to authorize the United States Maritime Commission to construct or acquire vessels to be furnished the States of New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and California, for the benefit of their respective nautical schools, and for other purposes.

H. R. 7870, to extend the provisions of the act entitled "An act for the establishment of marine schools, and for other purposes," approved March 4, 1911, to include Astoria, Ore.

H. R. 8612, to authorize the United States Maritime Commission to construct or acquire vessels to be furnished the States of New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and California, for the benefit of their respective nautical schools, and for other purposes.

COMMITTEE ON PATENTS

The Committee on Patents, House of Representatives, will hold hearings Thursday, March 14, 1940, at 10:30 a. m., on H. R. 8445, to protect the United States in patent-infringement suits. H. R. 8445 is a substitute for H. R. 6877.

The Committee on Patents will hold hearings Thursday, March 21, 1940, at 10:30 a. m., on S. 2689, to amend section 33 of the Copyright Act of March 4, 1909, relating to unlawful importation of copyrighted works.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1424. A letter from the secretary, the American Academy of Arts and Letters, transmitting official report of the American Academy of Arts and Letters for the year 1939; to the Committee on the Library.

1425. A letter from the Acting Secretary of War, transmitting draft of a proposed bill to prevent retardation in promotion and in pay and allowances of permanent pro-

fessors of the United States Military Academy appointed by the President from the commissioned officers of the Regular Army which the War Department presents for consideration of the Congress with a view to its enactment into law; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

1426. A letter from the president, Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, transmitting draft of a proposed bill to authorize and direct the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to accept and maintain a memorial fountain to the members of the police department; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

1427. A letter from the president, Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, transmitting draft of a proposed bill to provide for the regulation of the business of fire, marine, casualty, and title insurance, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

1428. A letter from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting Seventh Annual Report of the Farm Credit Administration covering its operations for the year 1939 (H. Doc. No. 647); to the Committee on Agriculture and ordered to be printed, with illustrations.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII,

Mr. TAYLOR: Committee on Appropriations. H. R. 8745. A bill making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941, and for other purposes. (Rept. No. 1709). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII,

Mrs. O'DAY: Committee on Immigration and Naturalization. H. R. 8295. A bill for the relief of Leo Neumann and his wife Alice Neumann; with amendment (Rept. No. 1710). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. CUMMINGS:

H. R. 8746. A bill to amend the Sugar Act of 1937, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. GEARHART:

H. R. 8747. A bill to provide for the acquisition of certain lands within the Sierra National Forest in the State of California; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. JONES of Texas:

H. R. 8748. A bill to reduce permanently the interest rates on Federal land bank and land-bank commissioner loans; to relieve Federal land-bank borrowers of stock liability; to place the Federal land banks on a self-supporting basis; to refund and guarantee the bonds of such banks; to increase the functions and responsibilities of national farm-loan associations and county committees of farmers; to provide for the adjustment and refinancing of farm-mortgage debts; to limit the institution of foreclosure proceedings and the taking of deficiency judgments; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. NELSON:

H. R. 8749. A bill to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River at or near Petersburg, Mo.; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. ANDERSON of California:

H. R. 8750. A bill to safeguard the rights of American employers and American employees by requiring that employee representatives under the National Labor Relations Act be citizens of the United States; to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. REECE of Tennessee:

H. R. 8751. A bill enabling the formation of the Delaware-New Jersey Bridge Corporation, defining its powers and duties, and authorizing it to design, construct, maintain, and operate

a bridge across the Delaware River at or near Wilmington, Del.; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. McCORMACK:

H. R. 8752. A bill to provide pay to Air Corps Reserve officers for risks incurred in authorized training flights when not on active duty; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mrs. O'DAY:

H. R. 8753. A bill to amend subsection (d) of section 4 of the act of Congress approved May 26, 1924, entitled "An act to limit the immigration of aliens into the United States, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. EDWIN A. HALL:

H. J. Res. 480. Joint resolution prohibiting payment of compensation for a President during his third term of office; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. J. Res. 481. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States with respect to the ineligibility of a President to a third term; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RANDOLPH:

H. J. Res. 482. Joint resolution for the acquisition of British islands in the Caribbean and British Honduras; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of New York, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to consider their resolution with reference to election of Presidents of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Kentucky, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to consider their House Resolution No. 56, with reference to Senate bill 1518 and House bill No. 7152 of the Seventy-sixth Congress, which provide for the establishment of the Cumberland Gap National Historical Park and the Cumberland national recreational area in Kentucky, Virginia, and Tennessee; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ANDREWS:

H. R. 8754. A bill to authorize cancelation of deportation in the case of Anthony Consola; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. BULWINKLE:

H. R. 8755. A bill for the relief of I. M. Cook, J. J. Allen, and the Radiator Specialty Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BYRNE of New York:

H. R. 8756. A bill for the relief of Agostino Lubrano; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. CLASON:

H. R. 8757. A bill for the relief of Maj. John R. Holt; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. COLLINS:

H. R. 8758. A bill for the relief of J. D. Austin; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. REECE of Tennessee:

H. R. 8759. A bill for the relief of Will T. Stevens; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 8760. A bill granting a pension to Mary E. Fox; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SASSCER:

H. R. 8761. A bill for the relief of Philip Duplessis; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. VINCENT of Kentucky:

H. R. 8762. A bill for the relief of W. H. Rabold, Sr., administrator of the estate of Raphael Fred Rabold; to the Committee on Claims.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

6765. By Mr. ANDERSON of California: Senate Joint Resolution No. 6, relative to memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to enact Senate bill 2212, relating to the development of marketing and marketing services for farm commodities; to the Committee on Agriculture.

6766. By Mr. BOYKIN: Petition of J. Woodie Cook, of Riderwood, Ala.; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

6767. By Mr. BURDICK: Petition of Roderick Macheran and J. Ellensen, of Sarles, N. Dak., and others; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

6768. By Mr. ENGLEBRIGHT: Assembly Joint Resolution No. 14, State of California, relative to continuance of Japanese beetle suppression under Federal auspices, and Senate Joint Resolution No. 1, State of California, relative to memorializing Congress to enact a plan for old-age security wholly supported by Federal funds; to the Committee on Agriculture.

6769. By Mr. HART: Petition of the National Association of Tobacco Distributors, New York, N. Y., urging the modification of the Fair Labor Standards Act to exempt employees of wholesale distributors from the hours limitations (but not the wage provisions) now prescribed by that law; to the Committee on Labor.

6770. Also, petition of the Polish-American Citizens' Club of Camden, N. J., urging that financial aid be extended to the Polish Government, and that measures be enacted permitting the entry into the United States of Polish refugee children; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

6771. Also, petition of the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America, Local No. 15, Hoboken, N. J., urging that provision be made to exclude the importation of refined sugar made by cheap tropical labor in order that American workmen can regain the work they have lost; to the Committee on Agriculture.

6772. By Mr. HARTER of New York: Petition of the Buffalo Lodge, No. 1, International Ship Masters' Association, Buffalo, N. Y., opposing the proposed St. Lawrence seaway project; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

6773. By Mr. JOHNS: Petition of W. A. Ahlstrom, of La Crosse, Wis., and 125 other citizens of Wisconsin, asking vigorous support of the Patman chain-store bill (H. R. 1), to the end that it may be speedily enacted into law; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

6774. By Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON: Petition of W. C. Dulaney, Coolidge, Tex., favoring Senate Joint Resolution 66, making refund of the processing tax on hogs marketed for slaughter by the raisers and producers; to the Committee on Agriculture.

6775. By Mr. MARTIN J. KENNEDY: Petition of the Syracuse Chamber of Commerce, Syracuse, N. Y., expressing opposition to the St. Lawrence seaway and power project; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

6776. Also, petition of the superintendent of public works, State of New York, Albany, N. Y., expressing opposition to House bill 6395, which concerns power to the Labor Department to set up hours and wages on all contracts in which the Federal Government is the expender; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

6777. By Mr. KRAMER: Resolution of the city of Los Angeles relative to adequate Federal-aid program under title I; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

6778. Also, resolution of the West Los Angeles Democratic Club, No. 1, relative to the antipoll tax, etc.; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

6779. Also, resolution of the Senate and the Assembly of the State of California relative to memorializing the President and the Congress to enact Senate bill 2212, relating to the development of marketing and marketing services for farm commodities; to the Committee on Agriculture.

6780. Also, resolution of Long Beach Chamber of Commerce relative to flood-control authorization, etc.; to the Committee on Flood Control.

6781. By Mr. McCORMACK: Petition of the Massachusetts Women's Political Club, Florence Birmingham, of Brighton,

Mass., president, condemning the enforced 30-day furlough of Work Projects Administration workers, and requesting the Congress to provide sufficiently large appropriation to give work to the unemployed through made-work relief until a solution is found for the pressing problem of joblessness; to the Committee on Appropriations.

6782. By Mr. MACIEJEWSKI: Resolution adopted by American citizens, 2,000 strong, at a mass meeting of members of St. Valentine's Roman Catholic Church held in St. Valentine's Hall, Cicero, Ill., February 23, 1940, relating to Polish relief; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

6783. Also, resolution of the executive committee of taxpayers' associations of Illinois, relating to 30-hour-week employment; to the Committee on Labor.

6784. By Mr. PATMAN: Petition of Gus Marx and 227 other citizens of Pawnee, Okla., favoring the passage of House bill 1, the Federal chain-store tax bill; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

6785. Also, petition of William Seibert and 58 other citizens of New York State, favoring House bill 1, the Federal chain-store tax bill; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

6786. By Mr. PFEIFER: Petition of A. W. Brandt, superintendent of public works, Albany, N. Y., opposing House bill 6395; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

6787. By Mr. RANKIN: Petition of the Legislature of Mississippi; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

6788. By Mr. SCHIFFLER: Petition of John P. Helmick, M. D., secretary, Marion County Medical Society, Fairmont, W. Va., for the establishment of a national department of health, the executive officer of which shall be established as a member of the President's Cabinet as secretary of health; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

6789. Also, petition of Rev. John Arthur Visser, minister, Vance Memorial Church, Woodsdale, Wheeling, W. Va., and members of the youth groups of Vance Memorial Church, protesting against shipment of war materials to Japan; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

6790. By Mr. SNYDER: Petition from Charles W. Baldwin, of Somerset, Pa., urging that Congress pass legislation restoring benefits denied some of the Spanish War veterans under the provisions of the late Economy Act; to the Committee on Pensions.

6791. By the SPEAKER: Petition of the Manhattan Council for Civil Rights, Mrs. William R. Price, chairman, New York City, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to the so-called antialien bills; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

6792. Also, petition of H. F. Haley and others, of Stanford University, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to reciprocal-trade agreements; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

6793. Also, petition of Philip Schoenberg, of Cleveland, Ohio, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to elections in Cuyahoga County, and others in Ohio; to the Committee on Elections No. 3.

6794. Also, petition of the Board of Navigation and Canal Commissioners of the Point Isabel-San Benito Navigation District of Cameron County, Tex., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to the Corps of Engineers of the United States Army; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

6795. Also, petition of the San Diego Young Democrats, San Diego, Calif., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to loans to any foreign power; to the Committee on Appropriations.

6796. Also, petition of the San Joaquin County Industrial Union Council, Stockton, Calif., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to Federal Housing; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

6797. Petition of the office of the city engineer, City Hall, Los Angeles, Calif., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to adequate Federal-aid program under title 1 of bills S. 3105 and H. R. 7891; to the Committee on Roads.

6798. By Mr. ANGELL: Petition of the Multnomah Civic Club of Portland, Oreg., petitioning the Congress to appoint a special committee of the House and Senate to study the money problem; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.